

HISTORY
OF
THE 1ST SIKH INFANTRY,
1887—1901.

VOLUME II.

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HISTORY

OF THE

1st SIKH INFANTRY.

On the 19th of May, Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment, joined as Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. C., dated 12th of May 1887). He came from the 6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. Barratt
joins. R. O. No.
535 of 20-5-87.

On the 22nd of May, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, 2nd Manchester Regiment, joined as officiating Wing Officer on probation. G. O. C. C., dated 7th of June 1887.

Lieut. Cooper
joins. R. O.
547 of 23-5-87.
R. O. 623 of
13-6-87.

By G. O. No. 39 of 1887, soldiers in the Native army are to be employed as Regimental Clerks whenever possible. If the Regiment cannot supply soldiers to do clerks' work, suitable men of any class to the number of three may be enlisted and will form part of the establishment.

Soldier Clerks.
R. O. 551, dated
25-5-1887.

From early days in the regiment, all Vernacular records have been kept in Kainthi. As many men now read and write Gurmukhi well, Gurmukhi is, for the future, placed on the same footing as Kainthi. Urdu is still not to be used in permanent records.

Records,
Vernacular.
B. O. 556, dated
25-5-87.

On the 16th of June 1887, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, who had been officiating Adjutant since

Lieut. McMahon
leaves. R. O. 639
dated 16-6-87.

the 1st of May 1887, was transferred to the Punjab Commission.

Lieut. Barratt
Offg. Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, though not qualified in languages, became officiating Adjutant on the 16th of June 1887. *Vide* R. O. No. 640, dated the 16th of June 1887. (Confirmed from the 17th of October 1887, by G. O., C. C., dated 25th of May 1889.)

1887.

Brownlow,
Lt.-Colonel.

On the 8th of June 1887, Major C. C. Brownlow became Lieutenant-Colonel. G. G. O. No. 427, dated the 10th of June 1887. (Regimental Order No. 666, dated the 24th of June 1887.)

Inspection,
1887.
See next page.

In his Inspection Report on the Corps No. 359, dated the 14th of June, 1887, Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C. B., reports the Regiment's discipline and spirit to be good: the native officers and men in exercises and movements showed careful training, and the condition of the transport animals and the style of lading them received special commendation.

Jubilee of Her
Majesty.
G. G. O. 459
of 20-6-87.
R. O. 648.

The 21st of June was the Jubilee day of the fifty years' reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There were no prisoners to release in the 1st Sikh Infantry under the Queen's clemency.

Transfers to
New Sikh
Regiments.

During June 1887, the Regiment gave 1 Naik, 1 Assistant Bugle Major, 2 Lance Naiks and 10 men to the 35th Sikhs at Ferozepore; and 1 Jemadar (Nand Singh), 1 Havildar and 3 men to the 36th Sikhs at Jalandhar.

C.-in-C.'s
Musketry
Prize.
R. O. 756,
dated 18-7-87.
G. O. C. C. of
13-7-87.

The Regiment won the Commander-in-Chief's prize of 1886-87—Rs. 100.

TERMS.

Individual Firing.—7 Shots. 500 yds. Any military position. Target 2nd class Regulation.

Selected team of six men. One sighting shot each man.

Independent Rapid Firing.—200 yds. Single rank, standing. Target 2nd class, regulation. Time allowed two minutes.

Individual.—121 points. Average 20·16.

Independent.—120 rounds fired. Every round put in Target.

B. E.	C.	O.	Points.	Average.
40	53	27	373	= 62·16

Winning Score, 82·32.

NOTE.—Regimental Order No. 891, dated the 29th of August 1887, publishes the order that only four British officers are to be mounted on parade. (A. G.'s 3149-D., dated the 13th of August 1887.) Since the Mutiny all British officers till now have been mounted.

1887.
British Officers
on Parade.

In the "London Gazette" of the 21st of June (G. O. No. 558, dated 22nd of July 1887) Colonel A. G. Ross, Commandant, received the Order of the Bath as an additional member of the Military Division of the Third Class (C. B.) on the celebration of the Fiftieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Col. Ross made
C. B. R. O. 810,
2-8-87.

In his remarks (A. G.'s 3787-B., dated the 2nd of August 1887), the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts) says regarding the Inspection of 1887:—

Inspection, 1887.

"That the report is most satisfactory and shows the regiment in a high state of efficiency reflecting great credit on Colonel Ross and all officers concerned. The improvement in Musketry is noticed and the Commander-in-Chief hopes that it will continue, and all pains be taken to make the 1st Sikh Infantry a good shooting regiment."

See preceding
page.

Transfers to
new Sikh
Regiments.

During August 1887, the Regiment gave 1 Jemadar (Sham Singh), 1 Colour-havildar, 2 Naiks, 2 Lance-Naiks and 1 Sepoy to the 36th Sikhs at Jalandhar.

Cholera Kohat,
1887.

From the 22nd of July 1887, to the 2nd of September 1887, cholera attacked Kohat Cantonments. The Regiment did not remove into camp. It had 12 cases, 5 soldiers and 7 followers, and out of these 2 soldiers and 3 followers died. The cases in Cantonments were 54, and the deaths 25.

1887.
Lieutenants
Nicholls and
Burne join.

On the 14th of October 1887, Lieutenant A. Nicholls, transferred as Wing Officer from the 9th Madras N. I., joined the Corps. (G. O. C. C. of 30th September 1887).

On the 1st of October 1887, Lieutenant K. O. Burne joined as officiating Wing Officer on probation, from the 2nd Punjab Infantry. (G. O. C. C. of 30th September 1887).

Figure of Merit,
G. O. C. C. of
18-10-87.

Figure of Merit 1886-87=122.47 against 111.75 in 1885-86. Standard good. Position in Army of Bengal, 22nd. Eighth in Punjab Frontier Force Infantry.

Visit of Sir
Fred.
Roberts to
Kohat.

The Regiment was present at Kohat during the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, G. C. B., V. C., etc., November 28th to 30th, 1887, and twice furnished Guards-of-Honour for His Excellency.

Lt. Cooper
leaves.
R. O. 1299,
19-12-87.

On the 19th of December 1887 Lieutenant H. A. Cooper was struck off on appointment to the 5th Punjab Infantry as Wing Officer. (G. O., 10th December 1887).

Inspection,
1887-88.

Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, A.-D.-C., C. B., inspected the Regiment on the 8th of December 1887, as also at intervals in various practices between that date and the 22nd of December. Report generally satisfactory and good (as last year) as

regards exercises. Excellent spirit and efficiency of Transport.

On the 21st of February 1888, the orders reached 1888.

the Regiment granting from 1st April 1888 a silver medal for "Meritorious Conduct" to Havildars with an annuity of Rs. 25, and two silver medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct," each with a gratuity of Rs. 25 to the rank and file; the latter to be given annually irrespective of vacancies. The "Meritorious Conduct" medal is given again only on the death, promotion or reduction of the annuitant, and requires eighteen years' service completed with the colors. The "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal requires twenty years, and cannot be held with that for "Meritorious Conduct." A silver medal for "Long Service and Good Conduct" but without gratuity may be obtained if the Commander-in Chief sees fit for a soldier on transfer to the pension establishment, whose field services and irreproachable conduct throughout his service mark him for reward and who, from his position, has not received the "Good Conduct" medal.

Medals
"Meritorious
Conduct" &
"Long Service
& Good Con-
duct" with
Annuity &
Gratuities,
I. A. C. 15 of
31-1-88.

On the 20th of April 1888, the first men were passed into the Active Reserve from the Regiment. 1888.
Reserve.

On the 28th of June 1888, Lieutenant E. Brandreth, Lincolnshire Regiment, joined as officiating Wing Officer on probation. (G. O. C. C. of 19th July 1888.) Lt. Brandreth.

G. O. C. C. of 21st of June 1888 publishes that the Regiment has once more won the purse of Rs. 100, presented by the Commander-in-Chief to Native Infantry for 1887-88. The conditions were the same as those of the match of 1886-87. (Page 2.) C.-in-C.'s
Musketry Prize,
G. O. C. C. of
21-6-88.

The result this year is:—

Individual Firing.—Points 119. Average, 19·83.

Independent Rapid Firing.—Rounds fired 145.

B. E. 42. C. 62. O. 33. Hits 137. Points 420. Average 70·00. Winning Score 89·83. This is 5·01 points above the second Regiment on the list, and 7·51 points better than last year's score of the Regiment itself. This year saw four regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force at the head of the Infantry and four regiments Punjab Frontier Force at the head of the Cavalry list.

Fig. of Merit
1887-88, G. O.,
C. C. of 30-7-88.

Figure of Merit 1887-88 = 126·59 against 122·47 last year 1886-87. Standard, good. Position in Army of India, 27th. Increase, 4·12. Again eighth in Punjab Frontier Force Infantry.

1888.
Inspection,
1887-88.

In his remarks on the Inspection of 1887-88. (A. G.'s 3589-B., dated 20th of August 1888) the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts) says that:—

Compare page 3. “The report on the 1st Sikh Infantry is “most satisfactory. Every attention is paid to “details and the result is that the Regiment is “thoroughly efficient in all respects. The condition “of the corps is very creditable to Colonel Ross and “those under his command.

“His Excellency was much pleased with the set “up and turn-out of the men, when he saw the “Regiment at Kohat in November last, and is also “glad to hear that great attention is paid to Mus- “ketry Instruction.”

Cholera, Kohat,
1888.

Cholera again (this year, as in 1887) attacked Kohat Cantonments on the 31st of July 1888, and lasted steadily till the 20th of August 1888. After a lull of eighteen days a man of the Regiment came in from escort duty to Bahadar Khel on the 6th of

September and was attacked on the 7th. He, however, remained an isolated case and was discharged cured on the 20th of September 1888. The Regiment did not move into camp. The 5th Punjab Infantry was attacked severely, and on the 9th of August encamped on the Infantry parade. The Regiment had 14 cases, *viz.*, 9 soldiers, 3 followers and 2 children, of whom 4 soldiers, 1 follower and 1 child died. The cases were (soldiers) 6 Sikhs, 1 Dogra, 1 Pathan, and 1 Punjabi Musalman. Kohat had 88 cases, and 53 deaths, the deaths this year being within one of the whole number of cases last year.

On the 19th of September 1888, Lieutenant A. Nicholls was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on appointment as Wing Officer to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, with which he is at present officiating as Adjutant. (G. O. C. C., 26th September 1888.)

Lt. Nicholls
leaves.

On the 12th of October 1888, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper was re-transferred from the 5th Punjab Infantry (compare 19th December 1887) as Wing Officer (G. O. C. C., 22nd of October 1888).

Lt Cooper,
Wing Officer.

NOTE.—He joined on the 19th of November 1888, from service with the Hazara Field Force in the 4th Punjab Infantry.

By India Army Circular, 13th October 1888, Kohat becomes the Regimental Centre for the Regiment and its linked Battalions, the 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry.

1888.
Kohat
Regimental
Centre,

By G. G. O. 918, dated the 9th of November 1888, Subadar-Major Jamal Din Bahadar was promoted from the 16th of December 1887, in the Order of British India, to be a "Sardar Bahadar."

Subadar-Major
Jamal Din
Sardar Bahadar.

Colonel Ross gave him the insignia on parade in Kohat, after the Imperial parade on the 1st of January

1889. General Kennedy gave him the insignia of the 2nd class on a Brigade parade in Abbottabad in 1882.

Escort Mr. Udney, British Commr., Kurram Valley, August to December, '88.

Between the 27th of August 1888, and the 17th of December 1888, the Regiment furnished 157 native officers and men under Captain A. C. Bunny along with detachments from the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 4th Punjab Infantry and No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, as an escort in the Kurram Valley to Mr. Udney, British Commissioner, sent to try and settle with Shirindil Khan, Governor of Khost, the Amir of Kabul's representative, disputes between the Turis and the Amir's subjects. The escort marched six marches into the Kurram Valley from Thal, and was stationary most of the time at Camp Khartachi near Shaluzan. Although exposed in November to a good deal of severe cold, the men returned on the 17th of December 1888, looking very healthy.

Gaiahdin Sepoy, signaller, Black Mountain Expedition.

Sepoy Gaiahdin, D. Company, was employed from September to November 1888, as a signaller with the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888 and was attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry. On the 14th of March 1890 he received the India Medal with clasp "Hazarah 1888."

1889.
Inspection,
1888-1889.

On the 31st of January 1889, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General, J. W. McQueen, C. B., A.-D.-C., as also in various exercises and Field Practices between that date and the 6th of February 1889.

In his Inspection Remarks of the 23rd April 1889, the Brigadier-General remarks:—

"The 1st Sikh Infantry is an excellent regiment "in every way. There is an admirable system of

"interior economy, and discipline is judiciously maintained. The men are carefully instructed in drill and all practical work, and the Regiment manœuvres well and handily both across country, over broken ground and on its own parade ground. There is an excellent spirit among all ranks and the Regiment is fit for active service."

On the 21st of April 1889, Subadar Chaggat Singh, who enlisted in the Regiment on the 1st of April 1856, retired on the Superior Pension of his rank after an honourable and unblemished service of over 33 years. On the 15th of March 1889, Badhawa Singh, the oldest sepoy in the corps, who was enlisted on the 8th of May 1855, retired also with his superior pension, still hale and strong and able to shoot well, after a service of nearly 34 years in the corps.

Retirement,
Subadar
Chaggat Singh.

There now remain in the corps only three men, all Subadars, Bir Singh, Hakim Singh and Lall Singh, who served with it in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59; and one British officer, Colonel Ross, and one Subadar, Jamal Din, who have the Mutiny Medal for service with other Corps.

By G. O. C. C. 25th of May 1889, Lieutenant W. C. Barratt is appointed Adjutant from the 17th of October 1887. He took up the duties on the 16th of June 1887, see page 1.

Lieut. Barratt
Adjutant.
R. O. 651 of
1889.

Lieutenant E. Brandreth, officiating Wing Officer, was transferred on the 28th of June 1889, to the 5th Punjab Infantry at Kohat.

1889.
Lt. E.
Brandreth
leaves.

On the 30th of June 1889, Subadar-Major Jamal Din Sardar Bahadar retired from the service on the superior pension of a Subadar from the 1st of July 1889, after a long, active and faithful service of 38 years, 6 months, and 26 days. He enlisted on the

Retirement.
Subadar-Major
Jamal Din
Sardar
Bahadar.

5th of December 1850, in the 4th Punjab Infantry and with them was wounded at the assault of Delhi in September 1857. He came as a Jemadar to the Regiment from the 6th Police Battalion in June 1862, and has been Subadar-Major since the 17th of August 1881. He received the First Class of the Order of British India on the 16th of December 1887. His war services include six frontier expeditions, the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and the Afghan war, 1878-79, and he has three War Medals and four clasps.

Surgeon Fooks
appointed.

By A. G. India's letter, 2814-B. of the 30th July 1889, Surgeon H. Fooks was appointed to the Medical charge of the Corps. R. O. 941, dated the 9th of August 1889.

Surgeon G. F. Braide, who has been officiating since the 15th of June 1888, left to join the 5th Punjab Cavalry on the 9th of August 1889.

Inspection.
1888-1889.
Compare page 6.

In his remarks on the Inspection of 1888-89 (A. G.'s 2941-B. of the 8th of August 1889) the Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Frederick Roberts) says :—

“The condition of this fine Regiment is all that could be desired, and reflects great credit on Colonel Ross and all serving under him.

“In Musketry there has been an all round improvement since last year, and the results are all that can be desired.”

1889.
Visit of the
Viceroy, Lord
Lansdowne, to
Kohat.

From the 26th to the 28th of October 1889, the Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, visited Kohat accompanied by Sir James Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Regiment with a portion of the Cavalry, (Queen's Own Corps of Guides and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry) and with the 4th Punjab Infantry, 5th Punjab Infantry, and No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery

lined the Kushalgarh Road on the arrival of the Viceroy on the 26th of October 1889.

On the same evening it furnished a Guard-of-Honour for His Excellency under Subadar-Major Bir Singh at the Mess, and on the 28th of October it paraded with the rest of the troops in garrison in Brigade, to witness the presentation by the Viceroy of the Badge of the Distinguished Service Order to Colonel Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry.

The following Regimental Order No. 1219, dated the 28th of October, was published to the Corps :—

“The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in “informing the Regiment that His Excellency the “Viceroy of India was much pleased with the appearance of the troops of the garrison when they “lined the road on his entry into Kohat.

“2. The Viceroy also twice expressed to the “Commanding Officer his admiration both of the “Guard-of-Honour, and of the Guard over his “Residence (under Lieutenant Burne) furnished by “the Regiment, and directed the Commanding Officer “to say to the Officers and men that he was much “pleased at having the Regiment on his Guard “on two occasions.”

On the 17th and 18th of November the Regiment took part with detachments of the Queen's Own Guides and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and with the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry, in the surprise of Shindand, the village of the Jawakhi Malik “Mushki” near and in the Gandiali Pass.

Surprise of
Shindand.
R. O. 1410.
8-12-89.

2. On November the 17th, a detachment of the Regiment of 3 Native Officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 2 buglers and 176 men marched for Kushalgarh under pretence of receiving ordnance stores.

1889.
Surprise of
Shindand—
contd.

This party, joined on the evening of the 17th by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and Lieutenant Cooper, marched from Gumbat a little after 1 A.M. on the 18th of November, and between 4-15 A.M. and 4-30 A.M. occupied all the heights east of the Gandiali Pass.

Officers present :

Col. Ross,
Lt.-Col.
Brownlow,
Capt. Bunny,
Lt. Barratt,
Lt. Cooper.

3. Seven native officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, two buglers and a hundred and twenty-seven men under Captain A. C. Bunny accompanied the main column from Kohat at 11-10 P. M. on the 17th of November under Colonel A. G. Ross, which marched by the Kharmatu Road across to the Kushalgurh Road, near milestone 5 from Kohat and thence entered the Sra Ghunda Valley, over a small but rough kotal, reaching the environs of Shindand at 5 A. M. on the 18th of November.

Parties of the 4th Punjab Infantry were detached at the Kushalgurh Road to the hills west of the Gandiali Pass and of the Guides to the Pass mouth.

4. Besides some rifles and other arms, some property, and a collection of flocks and herds, Malik Mushki was captured and ten out of thirteen outlaws required by the civil power.

5. The men from Kohat were out eighteen hours and covered some twenty-six miles of country. The men from Gumbat were out some thirteen hours, and had a steep and rapid climb to their posts in the dark of the early morning.

No men fell out during the operations.

The following extract from letter No. 1099, dated the 28th of November 1889, from the D. S. O., Punjab Frontier Force, to Colonel A. G. Ross, Commanding at Kohat, is published to the Regiment concerning the surprise of Shindand on the 17th and 18th of November 1889.

R. O. 1409,
8-12-89.

"I am directed to convey to you, and to the officers and men serving under your orders, the Brigadier-General's congratulations on the successful result of the surprise, and his appreciation of the excellent manner in which the whole of the detail was planned and carried out."

The appreciation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Frederick Roberts) was conveyed to the troops engaged in the following terms in letter No. 6366-A of the 23rd of December 1889 from the Adjutant-General to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. (P. F. F. 724-M. R., dated 30-12-89.)

1889.
Surprise of
Shindand—
continued.

"The Commander-in-Chief has had much pleasure in perusing this report which shows that the surprise (of Shindand) was admirably planned and equally well executed, and it is an example of a completely successful operation to effect a surprise and a capture without bloodshed."

The expression of His Excellency's appreciation was ordered to be conveyed to the officers and troops employed on the occasion.

Figure of Merit 1888-89 = 130.18 against 126.59 of last year, 1887-88. Standard, Good. Position in Army, of regiments armed with snider rifles, 24th. Increase, 3.59. This is the last course on the old system. Next year individual firing is to be reduced, and more rounds used in collective-firings and field-practices.

Fig. of Merit.
1888-89.

On the 2nd of December the Regiment marched from Kohat, and on the 30th of December reached Dera Ghazi Khan, relieving the 4th Sikh Infantry, one of its linked battalions. Route by Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan across the Indus to Bhakkar, and thence by the road skirting the Thal by Karor, Leia,

March in Relief
from Kohat to
Dera G. Khan.

Kot Sultan, Daira Din Panah, Sanawan and Gujrat, and across the Indus at Ghazi Ghat Railway station to Dera Ghazi Khan. In this march the Regiment was the first regiment to cross the new girder bridges over the Kurraim river close to Bannu, and the Gambila in Marwat, the latter being still unfinished.

Pneumonia gave trouble on this march. 28 cases occurred on the march, of whom three died. The pneumonia increased between Bhakkar and Dera Ghazi Khan, and in twelve days after arrival at Dera Ghazi Khan, ten cases occurred. A change of weather to clear sharp cold took place about the 11th of January 1890 and the disease subsided.

Out of the 28 attacked on the march, 11 were Sikhs, 8 Pathans, 3 Punjabi Musalmans, 5 Dogras and 1 Hindustani. The ten cases immediately after arrival were 6 Sikhs, 2 Pathans and 2 Dogras. The incidence on Pathans on this occasion was unusually heavy.

1889.
General Notes.

The Regiment marched out of Dera Ghazi Khan on the 4th of March 1865, and has re-entered it on the 30th of December 1889. Ten officers and men are with it now who were in it the former period of occupation, 1862-65—Colonel Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Subadar-Major Bir Singh, Subadar Nawab Khan, Subadar Hakim Sing, Subadar Shiu Shankar Singh, Subadar Lal Singh, Subadar Jabar Khan, Pay-Havildar Hurri Singh and Sepoy Gian Singh.

The outposts held now are Mangrota, 21 rifles, an old outpost ; Khar, 20 rifles ; Rakhni, 49 rifles under a native officer ; Kingri, 58 rifles ; Kot Mohammad Khan, 50 rifles each, also under a native officer ; total, 198 rifles under three native officers, the

furthest point being 118 miles : Khar, Rakhni, Kingri and Kot Mohammad Khan are all on the Peshin Road, the new communication with Southern Afghanistan.

Since the Regiment left Dera Ghazi Khan close 1890. on 25 years ago, the railway has touched the Indus 9 miles from the station ; the Peshin Road has been made through the Baluch hills and the Gurchani and Lughari Hills have been declared "British India" ; the Kasranis are British subjects and the Buzdars are under British influence.

On the 15th and 16th of January 1890 the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir J. W. McQueen, K. C. B., A.-D.-C. The men did well, and the report is good and in terms similar to those of last year. Inspection,
1889-90.

On the 21st of February Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow left for Edwardesabad to take up the officiating command of the 1st Punjab Infantry. This is the first time he has left the Regiment since he joined on the 11th of August 1865. (See entry on page 18 November and December 1890.) 1890.
Lt.-Col.
Brownlow
commands
1st Punjab
Inftry.
R. O. 252 of
1890
& G. O. C. C. of
4th March 1890.

On the 15th of May 1890 Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation, joined the Corps (G. O. C. C. of 15th of May 1890), Wing Officer, 13th of October 1890 (G. O. C. C. of 14th of November 1890). Lt. Magrath
joins.
R. O. 570-571 of
16th May 1890.

On the 22nd of May 1890 Surgeon A. G. Hendley, who joined for duty at Camp Lachi on the 3rd of December 1889, left for Quetta. He has not been permanent in the Corps. Surgeon
Hendley leaves.

On the 19th of June 1890 Subadar Hakim Singh, who was enlisted on the 20th of November 1856, retired on the superior pension of his rank after a faithful and unblemished service of 33 years and 7 months, of which he has been 17 years a commis- Retirement,
Subadar
Hakim Singh.
R. O. 670 of '90.

sioned officer. He was in the Indian Mutiny with the Regiment and in the Afghan war and two frontier expeditions, and has the Mutiny medal and the Afghan medal and Ali Musjid clasp.

On the 7th of February 1872 in the attack on Haidar Khel village in Daur, he was, when a Havildar, mentioned in Regimental Orders for forward gallantry.

Surgeon Fooks
returns from
Chin Country.

On the 10th of June 1890, Surgeon H. Fooks, who left in October 1889, rejoined the Regiment from Field Service in the Chin Country.

Subadar-Major
Bir Singh
2nd Class
British India.

By G. G. O. 860 of 1890 Subadar-Major Bir Singh obtains the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the usual title of Bahadar with effect from the 15th of January 1890. (R. O. 989 of 27th September 1890).

1890.
Shirani
Expedition,
1890.

By telegram 1146, dated the 10th of October 1890, from the D. A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, a strong wing was ordered to reach Draband on the Dera Ismail Khan Border on the 29th of October 1890, to take part in the Expedition against the Shiranis who live opposite Draband and Chaudhwan in the hills round the Takht Suliman. The Force collected at Draband consisted of three troops of cavalry, one battery, six guns made up from two batteries and three strong wings of Infantry. The 1st Sikh Infantry wing and one troop 1st Punjab Cavalry (P. A. V. O.) marched from Dera Ghazi Khan, while a squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, four guns No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, two guns No. 7 Bengal Battery, and Wings of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry marched from Dera Ismail Khan. The whole constituted the Draband or Punjab Frontier Force Column of the Zhob Field Force which under Sir George White,

K.C.B., K.C.S.I., operated against the Khiddarzai Shiranis from Zhob west of the Takht Suliman. The Draband column was intended as a containing and co-operating column to Sir George White's Force and itself was under command of Colonel A. G. Ross, 1st Sikh Infantry. The Wing, 1st Sikh Infantry, under Captain A. C. Bunny, Second-in-Command, marched out of Dera Ghazi Khan on the 20th of October 1890, and marching by the District Road to Dera Ismail Khan as far as Tibbi struck across country to Vihowa on the Frontier Road, and reached Draband on the 29th of October 1890, marching by Kirri Shamozaï and Chaudhwan.

On the 1st of November 1890, the main part of the Draband column, with which was the 1st Sikh Infantry Wing, entered the Shirani hills by the Draband Pass and encamped at Drazand. This portion of the column the first to enter was the last to leave the hills. It marched from Drazand to Draband on the 2nd of December 1890, and on that day the Draband column was broken up. On the 3rd of December 1890, the Wing, under Captain A. C. Bunny, left Draband for Dera Ghazi Khan, and marching by the same route, arrived on the 12th of December 1890. Colonel A. G. Ross, who had been detained on duty at Draband and Dera Ismail Khan, rejoined on the 16th of December 1890.

During the Expedition the Wing of the Regiment was chiefly at Drazand. It made a reconnaissance to Ragusar of the Uba Khel eleven miles from Drazand (200 rifles and 2 guns) and from the 16th of November to the 29th of November 1890, it was engaged in visiting the Uba Khel and Hussan Khel hills, 290 rifles strong in company with 2 guns No. 7 Battery Bengal and 40 Sabres 3rd Punjab

Cavalry. The march was to Ragusar and thence to Murga in the Hussan Khel country by two routes, the direct or nullah route by Pir Ghumdi, and the hill route by Nishpa, Maidan Khaisera, Lyadan and Baspa. Parties of the Corps also visited on duty Gandhera Kach and the vicinity of the Zao Pass, where the Regiment was in 1883 in the Takht Suliman Expedition, and the 'Gat' Pass, a formidable defile some twelve miles long north of the Takht-Suliman Mountain. In 1883 the Regiment saw the upper or west end of this Pass. The men were very well in this expedition. Free rations were allowed while the Force was across the border.

1890.
Marching-out
strength.

Marching-out strength :

British Officers	3
Native Officers	8
Havildars.....	15
Naiks	17
Buglers	8
Lance-Naiks and Sepoys	329

British Officers.

The British Officers were : Captain A. C. Bunny, Captain W. J. K. Dobbin, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. C. Barratt.

Surgeon Fooks
joined and Col.
Ross assumes
Command.

Surgeon Fooks joined from leave at Draband on the 29th of October 1890; and Colonel A. G. Ross, who arrived at Draband on the 28th of October 1890, assumed command of the Draband column on the 29th of October 1890.

Lt.-Col.
Brownlow
leaves the
Regiment.
R. O. 1157,
dated
25-11-90 &
R. O. 1181,
dated
4-12-90.

While the Head Quarters and Wing were absent in the Shirani hills, G. O. C. C. of the 14th of November 1890 was published transferring Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow as Commandant to one of the linked battalions, the 4th Sikh Infantry, but directing him to remain with the 1st Punjab Infantry

and promoting Captain A. C. Bunny to be Second-in-Command and Wing Commander, and Captain J. A. H. Pollock to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath was also appointed Wing Officer.

Capt. Bunny &
Capt. Pollock
promoted in
the Regiment.
Lt. Magrath
Wing Officer.

These promotions and appointments bear date from the 13th of October 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow was struck off the rolls of the Regiment from the 13th of October 1890, by R. O. 1181, dated the 4th of December 1890. He joined at Multan on the 11th of August 1865 as Adjutant, and during his 25 years and two months' service with the Regiment has been Adjutant, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command. He is the second of his name and family who have served with the Regiment, the other being the present Sir Charles Brownlow who, as Second-in-Command, was dangerously wounded while with the Regiment in the expedition against the Shah Musa Khel Mohmands in 1854.

1890.
Lt.-Col.
Brownlow.

On the 29th of December 1890, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Inspection.
1890-91.

On this Inspection parade, Sir William Lockhart presented before the Regiment to Subadar-Major Bir Singh Bahadur the Insignia of the 2nd class of the Order of British India. (R. O. 1268 of 31-12-90.)

Presentation
Order Br.
India to
Sub-Maj.
Bir Singh.

On the 30th of December, Lieutenant C. E. deL. Solbé, who was Wing Officer (on probation) with the 6th Madras Infantry, joined as Officiating Wing Officer (on probation) under A. G.'s Telegram No. 990 of 1890. (R. O. 1265 of 31st December 1890, and G. O. C. C. of 5th of January 1891.)

Lt. Solbé joins.

This is the first course with the Individual Firing reduced to 30 rounds, and a large number of rounds

Fig. of Merit
1889-90.

given for seven events in collective firing and five company Field Practices.

Figure of Merit, 89·61. Standard, Good. This is made up of 45·42 Individual Firing, "Moderate," and 44·19 Collective Firings "Good," and close on "Very Good" 45·00. Place in army 16th among Snider Armed Corps. Last year in the old method the place was 24th. The Regiment in the Punjab Frontier Force is 2nd out of six Snider-armed Infantry Regiments (G. O. C. C. 2nd August 1890).

NOTE.—Out of 12 Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force six now have Martini-Henry Rifles.

1890.
Cantonment or
Half Batta
Abolished.

By India Army Circular 158, dated the 30th of September 1890, the ancient Indian Division of the native soldiers' pay with "Net pay" and "Cantonment or Half Batta" was done away with. The wage of the soldier is now one sum, *viz.*, "pay." (R. O. No. 58 of 1891.)

Retirement of
Subadar Lal
Singh.
Pension
Circular
43 of 16-2-91.

On the 19th of January Subadar Lal Singh, who was enlisted at Siriband in Hazara on the 7th of November 1856, retired on the superior pension of his rank after an unblemished and faithful service of 34 years and nearly 2½ months, of which he has been 14½ years a commissioned officer. He has served in the field with the Regiment two campaigns in the Indian Mutiny and in the Afghan war and in two frontier expeditions, and has the Mutiny and Afghan medals.

Mackenzie
Equipment.

Between the 17th and the 27th of January, the Regiment received accoutrements known as the "Mackenzie Equipment." Greatcoats, as in the Valise Equipment, are carried in straps in a roll on the back. There are two pouches, carrying each 30 rounds. Total 60 rounds.

The Valise Equipment, now exchanged, was received on the 15th of July 1878. The Mackenzie Equipment is the sixth which the regiment has had since it was raised on the 10th of December 1846, viz. :—

(1) Black leather accoutrements. *Single shoulder belt.* Muskets.

(2) Brown leather accoutrements. *Single shoulder belt.*

(3) Brown leather accoutrements. Pattern with Brunswick two grooved rifle. *Also shoulder belt.*

(4) Brown leather accoutrements (*shoulder belt also*) modified to suit Enfield rifle.

(5) Valise Equipment. *Braces.*

(6) Mackenzie Equipment. *Braces.*

From the 9th and 13th of January 1891, respectively, to 5th of March 1891, Captain J. A. H. Pollock and Lieutenant H. A. Cooper served with the Miranzai Expedition of 1891 under Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart. Captain Pollock as Brigade-Major First Column, and Lieutenant Cooper attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

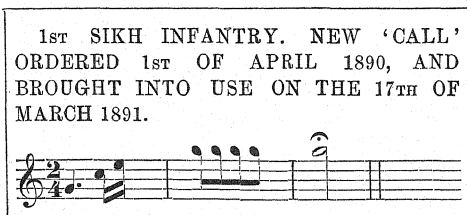
1891.
Capt. Pollock
and Lt. Cooper,
Field Service.

By the Book of Regulations called the "Regimental Calls of the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency," Edition 1890, dated Adjutant-General's Office, 1st of April 1890, the original old 'call' of the Regiment was modified.

Regimental
'Call' modified.

2. The new modified 'call' was brought into use

on the 17th of March 1891. The old 'call' in use from the beginning is here shown:—



Fresh Series of Numbers.

On the 8th of June the original series of Regimental numbers, which has run from the raising of the Regiment on the 10th of December 1846, reached 4,999, and under Regulations a fresh series beginning with '1' was opened on the 9th June 1891.

1891.
Martini-Henry Rifle.

On the 27th of June, the Regiment was re-armed with the Martini-Henry rifle Mark IV, and a new pattern sword bayonet, and for the second time in its history took to "Rifle Drill."

The Snider rifle now superseded has been in use since the 3rd of February 1875 at Kohat.

Notes on the Arms of the Regiment.

Since the Regiment was raised on the 10th of December 1846, it has had the following fire-arms:—

1. 1846-1847. Flint Muskets and Bayonets.
2. 24th November 1851. Percussion Muskets and Bayonets.
3. 1st of March 1854. Nine Companies Percussion Muskets and Bayonets, and one Com-

pany two grooved Brunswick rifles and Sword Bayonets (Drill mixed). This armament was in use during the Indian Mutiny.

4. Autumn 1861. (In Regiment now eight Companies.) Six Companies percussion Muskets and Bayonets, and two Companies the two grooved Brunswick Rifles and Sword Bayonets (Drill mixed).
5. December the 2nd, 1864. Whole Regiment (8 Companies) two grooved Brunswick Rifle and Sword Bayonet (Short Rifle Drill).
6. November the 5th, 1870. Enfield Rifle and Bayonets (Long Rifle Drill).
7. February the 3rd, 1875. Snider rifle (First Breechloader) and Bayonet (Long Rifle Drill).
8. June, the 27th, 1891. Martini-Henry Rifle Mark IV and Sword Bayonet. New pattern (Rifle Regiment Drill. Afterwards changed to Long Rifle Drill.)

Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force's Inspection, Report of, 1890-91.
No. 681, dated the 30th of June, published in Regimental Order No. 736, dated the 4th of July, brought the Report by Sir William Lockhart on the Inspection of 29th of December 1890. It says:—

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is an admirable Regiment “in perfect order.”

This Report was approved by the Commander-in-Chief in very favourable terms in his Confidential No. 3206-B, dated the 29th of June 1891.

Individual Firing	... “Moderate”	... 49.78	1891. Figure of Merit Musketry. 1890-91.
Collective Firing	... “Very Good”	... 47.11	
Classification	“Good”	... 96.89	

Last year was 89·61. In the Army among Snider Corps the Regiment stood 18th, and 2nd in the Punjab Frontier Force out of six Snider-armed corps (G. O. C. C. of 22nd July 1891). This is the last course with the Snider rifle.

Out-Posts.

On the 15th of August 1891, one British officer, 2 native officers, 2 buglers and 100 rifles marched to garrison Drug, a post in the Jafar Pathan country, under the political rule of Fort Sandeman, (Apozai) in Zhob, and three marches from Mangrota up the Mangrota Pass. At the same time Rakhni, Rankan Sham and Kingri on the Peshin Road are to be reduced, leaving Khar and Kot Mahammad Khan still held.

NOTE.—Rakhni Rankan Sham and Kingri detachments finally reached Head-Quarters on 9th of November 1891.

Lt. Magrath
seconded.

Under G. G. O. No. 420, dated the 16th July, Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath was seconded for one year to the Burmah Police. He left on the 16th of August. (R. O. No. 876, dated 17th August 1891.)

Lt. Manning
joins.

Under G. O. C. C. of 28th of August, Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 12th Bengal Infantry, was appointed Wing Officer from date of joining. (R. O. No. 910 of 30th August.) He joined on 27th September from the 4th Sikh Infantry (R. O. No. 1022 of 28th September.)

Retirement of
Sub-Major
Bir Singh.

On the 5th of September Subadar-Major Bir Singh Bahadar was compulsorily retired on ordinary pension after $35\frac{3}{4}$ years' service for habits of self indulgence. With him, in disgrace, the last medal for the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, in the native ranks, leaves the Corps. He was enlisted in the Regiment on the 28th of December 1855. (R. O.

951 and 952 of 4th September 1891. A. G. in India Nos. 4394-B., dated 27th August 1891.)

On the 24th of January 1892 Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton joined from the 19th Bombay Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer. (R. O. No. 130 of 25th January 1892.) His first appointment to the Regiment dates from the 24th of January 1892. (G. O. C. C. No. 101 of 10th February 1892) R. O. Nos. 191—192 of 9th of February 1892.

1892.
Lt. Chatterton
joins.

On the 4th of February 1892 the Regiment was inspected at Dera Ghazi Khan by Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. His report, dated the 5th of February, says:—

Inspection,
1891-92,
R. O. No. 195,
dated 9th Feb.
1892.

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is in perfect order. The turn-out, bearing and steadiness of the men leave nothing to be desired. An admirable spirit fills all ranks. I regret Colonel Ross’ approaching departure, but his method of instruction and of command generally will, it is to be hoped, be carried on by his successor whoever he may be.”

On the 17th of February Captain J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Commander, left to officiate as 2nd in Command of one of the linked battalions, the 3rd Sikh Infantry at Kohat. (G. O. C. C. of 10th December 1891) Letter No. 858, M. R. of 30th of November 1891 from A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, ordered him to join on the 19th of February. (R. O. No. 241 of 15th February 1892.)

Capt. Pollock
officiates in 3rd
Sikh Infantry.

The system of mobilization was changed in 1890-91, and under that of mobilization by divisions Dera Ghazi Khan ceased to be a mobilization station for Infantry. The mobilization equipment in charge of the Regiment, was, therefore, sent to the 5th Punjab Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan, and

Transport
reduction on
change in
Mobilization.

under Punjab Frontier Force Order No. 36, dated the 5th of February 1892 (R. O. No. 194 of 9th February 1892) the transport with the Regiment was reduced to 50 camels and 40 mules. The double-draught mule-carts received in the hot season of 1891 and whose harness was never completed, were now done away with. Under present rules, 36 mules are pack and 4 are water-mules (I. A. C. No. 183 of 30th November 1889.)

1892.

On the 23rd of February (R. O. No. 286 of 23rd February 1892) the reduction took effect, 66 out of the 106 mules actually in possession being distributed as follows, and marched to their new corps:—

	Jemadar. Duffadar. Saddler. Driver. Mules.			
Dera Ghazi Khan, 1st P. Cavalry	1
Dera Ismail Khan, 5th P. I.	...	1	...	9 26
Edwardesabad, 6th P. I.	...	1	...	7 20
Kohat, 2nd P. I.	...	1	...	5 14
Murdan T. the Guides	2 5
Returned to R. Pindi Commissariat	1 1	...
Reduction Total	3 1 24 66

* See entry under January 1891, page 26.

The strength of mules at Dera Ghazi Khan has been 111, since the 20th of July 1890.* The present establishment of 40 mules is the figure at which the mule establishment stood when first attached to the Corps in 1851 (see p. 26 of Vol. I.). Since then it has stood at 90, 50 & 58; the term 'half-transport' having been in use since the institution of the Kabul scale in 1879-80.

The establishment of camels still stands at 50. Originally, when the mules were 40 in 1851 and for many years it stood in the Punjab Frontier Force at 70.

Transfers Hong Kong Regiment.

On the 15th of March Jemadar Fateh Khan, Punjabi Musalman, was transferred to the Hong

Kong Regiment, raised at Jhelum under G. G. O. 62 of 15th January 1892 for service at Hong Kong as a part of the British Army under the War Office. (R. O. No. 371 of 14th March 1892.)

On the 8th of March, 21 men were transferred having been selected on the 18th of February 1892 by Captain Dawson. They were 7 Khataks, 7 Punjabi Musalmans and 7 Pathans, Yusafzais and Mohmands. (R. O. No. 351 of 7th March 1892).

CHANGES IN WAR MATERIAL.

Clause 1441 of 31st October 1891 introduced a new equipment of pouches. The final pouches of the new equipment reached the Regiment on the 20th of January 1892. One of the present pattern of pouches of the "Mackenzie equipment" is retained as a reserve pouch for carrying 30 rounds of ammunition, in three packets, and is worn at the back.

Two pouches are now adopted new, *viz*:—

"a" Pouches ammunition, leather, brown, with tubes, 20 rounds.

"b" pouches, ammunition, leather, brown, without tubes, 20 rounds.

Pouch "a" is worn at the right side, and carries 10 rounds in a packet, and 10 in tubes.

Pouch "b" is worn at the left side, and carries 20 rounds in two packets.

All three pouches form one set and carry 70 rounds.

The new pouches are small and tight.

Under A. G. India's No. 2462-A of 11th April 1892 Lieutenant A. E. Dallas joined on the 27th of April 1892, from the 5th (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Native Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer on probation. (R. O. No. 594 of the 28th of

Change in
Pouches.

1892.
Lt. A. E. Dallas
joins.

April 1892. G. O. C. No. 309 of the 20th of April 1892.)

He is a brother of Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Adjutant of the Regiment, who left it on the 30th of April 1887.

Lt. H. A. Cooper,
Quarter-Master.
A. A. G., Punjab
Frontier Force.
368 M. R. 2-5-92.

By A. G. India's No. 2935-A of the 29th of April 1892, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, Wing Officer, is appointed Quarter-Master, dated the 7th of April 1892, Regimental Order No. 650 of the 6th of May 1892, G. O. C. C. No. 375, dated the 17th of May 1892.

Col. A. Ross
completes
Command.
Struck Off.

On the 10th of May, Colonel A. G. Ross, Commandant, completed his seven years' tenure of command, and was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on the 11th of May 1892 by R. O. No. 666.

He joined the Regiment as a Lieutenant on the 19th of December 1861, page 70 of Vol. I. (having been appointed on the 22nd of November 1861.)

Farewell Order
by Col. A. G.
Ross, Commandant.

R. O. No. 661, dated the 10th of May 1892. Colonel A. G. Ross, this day, closes his command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, which he has commanded for seven years, and with which he has served nearly 30 years and 5 months.

In bidding farewell to the Regiment with which he has served so long, Colonel Ross thanks all the officers, British and native, in the past and in the present, for the help which they have given him in carrying on the work of the corps, and he remembers with pleasure the ready and willing way in which all ranks have always carried out every duty which they had to do.

The 1st Sikh Infantry from the first has borne a high name for alertness, readiness and willingness, and the Regiment must always try and retain its good name for these qualities.

Obedience, courage in danger, fortitude in difficulty, readiness to meet whatever happens and cheerfulness in discomfort and privation, are the qualities which make good soldiers, and all ranks must ever recollect that they must never fail in any of these high qualities, if the good name of the Regiment, handed down through 45½ years, is to be kept up.

Major L. Dening, D.S.O. (from the 26th Punjab Infantry) appointed Commandant of the Regiment by A.-G. India's letter No. 2938-A of the 29th of April 1892, joined on the 10th of May 1892, and took over the command on the 11th of May 1892. His date of appointment is the 11th of May 1892, G. O. C. C. No. 443, dated the 4th of June 1892.

1892.
Major L.
Dening, D.S.O.,
joins as Com-
mandant.
R. O. 666 of
11th May 1892.

On the morning of the 16th of May 1892, the Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour of 4 native officers and 100 rank and file with the Regimental Colour and Band, to honour the departure of Colonel A. G. Ross, C. B., late Commandant of the Regiment.

Guard of
Honour.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 608, dated the 1st of August 1892 service with the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890, is to be reckoned as War Service; this includes the wing of the 1st Sikhs, which was with the Draband Column operating against the Shiranis.

Zhob Valley
Expedition
to count as
War Service.

Under A. A. G. Punjab Frontier Force's Nos. 74 & 88 (telegrams), dated the 7th and 8th of September 1892, Lieutenants C. E. deL. Solbé and A. E. Dallas were attached for duty to the 2nd Sikhs proceeding on Field Service with the Wano Field Force. Lieutenant Dallas rejoined the Regiment on the 19th of December 1892.

1892.
Lts. Solbé &
Dallas attached
to the 2nd
Sikhs.

Under A. A.-G. Punjab Frontier Force's No. 998, forwarding Q.-M.-G. in India's No. 6008-A, dated the 15th of September 1892, the Regimental Centre

Change of
Regimental
Centre.

of the linked battalions (1st, 3rd, and 4th Sikhs) was changed from Kohat to Edwardesabad (see page 7). In future all reservists of the three battalions are to be called up and trained annually by the Regiment stationed at the Regimental Centre.

Lieutenant
Magrath
reverts to
Regimental
Duty.

Under A. G's. No. 5587-A., dated the 3rd of September 1892, Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath reverted to Regimental duty from employment in the Burma Military Police. Lieutenant Magrath proceeded on furlough to England from Burma without rejoining.

Capt. Pollock
& Lieut. Solbé
leave.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 896, dated the 9th of November 1892, Captain J. A. H. Pollock and Lieutenant C. E. deL. Solbé were transferred to the 3rd Sikhs as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer respectively.

Capt. Dobbin.
Wing Commander.

By G. O. C. C. No. 991 of the 30th of November 1892, Captain W. J. K. Dobbin was appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Pollock.

1893.
Inspection.
1892-3.

On the 31st of January 1893, the Regiment was inspected at Dera Ghazi Khan by Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

His report, dated the 1st of February 1893, was as under:—

1893.

"I last year reported the 1st Sikh Infantry to be "in perfect order. Major Dening and his officers "have well maintained the standard of efficiency, and "it would be difficult to find a regiment more "thoroughly ready for the field or one possessed of a "better spirit."

Escort to
Lt.-Governor.
28th January
1893.

Lieutenant K. O. Burne and four native officers with 140 rank and file escorted the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Denis Fitzpatrick on his tour round the Frontier as far as Dera Ismail Khan.

Under Adjutant-General in India's No. 2127-A.,
 dated 6th of April 1893, 2nd Lieutenant H. A. Rice
 joined from the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, on
 the 22nd of April 1893, as officiating Wing Officer
 on probation. R. O. No. 304, dated 24th of April
 1893. (G. O. C. C. No. 460, dated 26th of May 1893.)

2nd Lt. Rice
 joins.
 22nd April 1893.

The figure of Merit in the annual course of
 1892-93 was 53.17 per cent. taking the highest
 place among the regiments of the Punjab Frontier
 Force.

Fig. of Merit
 Musketry,
 1892-93.

The following Punjab Frontier Force Order No.
 269, dated the 23rd of May 1893, was published:—

Musketry.
 Complimentary.

“The Major General Commanding observes with
 “gratification the steady improvement that has
 “attended the results obtained by the 1st Sikh
 “Infantry in their annual course of musketry for
 “1892-93. Notwithstanding the fact that it is only
 “the second year the Regiment has had a new
 “weapon, it heads the figures of merit for the year
 “in the Punjab Frontier Force.

Order by G. O.
 C. C. P. F. F.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Dening, Commanding, will
 “be good enough to convey to the officers and men
 “an expression of the Major-General's appreciation of
 “their efforts.

By G. G. O. No. 450, dated the 12th of May 1893,
 Major L. Dening, D. S. O., Commanding, was pro-
 moted to Lieutenant-Colonel from the 11th of May
 1893.

1893.
 Maj. Dening to
 be Lt.-Colonel.

Lieutenant W. H. Manning was granted leave out
 of Indian to enable him to take command of an ad-
 ditional force of 100 Sikhs proceeding to Africa for
 service under the British Central African Company.
 He left the Regiment on the 4th of July 1893, and
 took with him 1 havildar, 2 naiks, 17 sepoys and 1
 langri, whom he selected from the Regiment.

Lt. Manning
 proceeds to
 Central Africa.

Lt. Dallas
leaves.

Lieutenant A. E. Dallas left the Regiment on the 13th of August 1893 on being transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry. (G. O. C. C. dated the 18th of August 1893.)

March in Relief
from Dera Gazi
Khan to Bannu.

On the 4th of December the Regiment marched from Dera Ghazi Khan and on the 23rd of December reached Edwardesabad (Bannu). The Regiment was relieved at Dera Ghazi Khan by the 2nd Sikhs, who arrived in the Station on the 13th of November. The route followed was through Leia, Bhakker and Dera Ismail Khan, the same as that traversed by the Regiment in 1889. A good deal of sickness, principally pneumonia, was experienced.

1894.
Inspection
1893-94.

On the 22nd of February 1894, the Regiment was inspected at Edwardesabad by Major-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. His report, dated the 5th of March 1894, was as follows :—

“The 1st Sikh Infantry maintains the reputation
“that it has long enjoyed as regards *personnel*
“ A fine spirit of *esprit-de-corps* exists.
“The Battalion turns out smart and clean in all orders
“and is fit for immediate field service. The musketry
“training is most satisfactory. The men have taken
“keenly to loose play, sword and bayonets.”

1894.
Retirement of
Subadar-Major
Nawab Khan.

Subadar-Major Nawab Khan retired from the service on the 31st of March 1894, and was transferred to the pension establishment from the 1st of April 1894. Subadar-Major Nawab Khan was a most excellent officer; he served in the 1st Sikhs throughout his service of 32 years, 2 months and 21 days, and took part in the Daur Expedition in 1872. Jawaki Expedition 1877-78 (medal and clasp). Afghanistan (Ali Masjid) 1878-79 (medal and clasp.) Mahsud-Waziri Expedition 1881, when he rendered

conspicuously gallant service at Shah Alam Raghza on the 3rd of May 1881. Takht-i-Suleiman 1883, and Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890. He also collected valuable information for Colonel MacGregor's Gazetteer of the North-West Frontier, when assisting in the reconnaissance of the Khattak country in 1872.

On the 15th of April a detachment of 1 British officer, 3 native officers, 3 buglers and 150 rifles left for Jhandola Out-post.

Jhandola
Out-Post.

On the 10th of May 1894, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Denning, D.S.O., proceeded under telegraphic instructions from Army Head-Quarters to take over command of the 26th Punjab Infantry to which he was transferred.

Departure of
Lieut.-Col.
Denning.

In relinquishing command of the 1st Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel Denning, heartily thanks British officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the ever ready assistance they have given him in everything tending to promote the efficiency and welfare of the Regiment and in saying "Good-Bye" Lieutenant-Colonel Denning feels that he cannot do better than wish all, throughout their stay with the Regiment, the distinction of thorough efficiency combined with the best of good-fellowship, a combination which he feels assured fits a Regiment best for service either in quarters or in the field.

Farewell Order
Lieut.-Col.
Denning.

G. O. C. C. No. 554, dated the 30th of May 1894, gazetted the appointment of Major A. C. Bunny as Commandant with effect from the 11th of May 1894.

1894.
Major Bunny
appointed
Commandant.

Surgeon-Lieutenant E. C. MacLeod reported his arrival on the 1st of June 1894, for temporary duty with the Regiment.

Arrival of
Surg.-Lieut.
MacLeod.

Musketry
1893-94.

The following remarks were made by Major-General A. P. Palmer, C. B., on the Musketry of the Regiment for 1893-94 :—

“Musketry and Pistol practice receive much attention and there is a steady improvement, especially in Field Practices. Credit is due to Colonel Denning and his officers for the interest they take both in musketry and pistol practice.”

The Figure of Merit of the Regiment was 58·01 per cent. being twentieth in order of merit among the Native Infantry of the three presidencies, and second among regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Jabar Khan
appointed
Subadar-Major.

By G. G. O. No. 536 of the 1st of June 1894, Subadar Jabar Khan was appointed Subadar-Major from the 1st of April 1894.

Arrival of Surg.-
Capt. Lumsden.

Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden joined and assumed officiating medical charge of the Regiment on the 23rd of June 1894, and left on the 30th of September 1894.

Increase of
Jhandola
Out-Post.

Under telegraphic instructions from Head Quarters, Punjab Frontier Force, the strength of Jhandola was increased by 1 British officer, 2 native officers, 100 rank and file. Detachment marched on the 28th of August 1894.

Appointment
of Subadar-
Major Nawab
Khan, to 2nd
Class Order of
British India.

Subadar-Major Nawab Khan (*late* 1st Sikhs) admitted to 2nd class Order of British India with title of “Bahadur” *vice* Subadar-Major Ludh Singh Bahadur. (G. G. O. No. 847, dated the 7th of September 1894, from the 29th of August 1893.)

1894.
Remarks by
H. E. the C.-in-
C. on the Ins-
pection of the
Regiment, 1894.

“The report on the 1st Sikh Infantry is very satisfactory, and shows that notwithstanding great disadvantages it has maintained its well known character for *esprit-de-corps* and efficiency.

“I am glad to see that its musketry progress in all branches is very good.

Subadar Maihal Singh died at his home, while on leave, of fever on the 29th of September 1894.

Death of Sub.
Maihal Singh.

Subadar Narain Singh, after 28 years "service" took his pension on the 13th of October 1894.

Retirement of
Sub. Narain
Singh.

On the 2nd of December, the Regiment was warned to be in immediate readiness for Field Service in Waziristan, forming part of the 3rd (Bannu) Column of the Waziristan Field Force, which was assembled at Bannu under the command of Colonel C. C. Egerton, D. S. O. The other corps in the Column were the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, 2nd Punjab Infantry and 6th Punjab Infantry. This column marched out to Mirian, one march (11 miles) from Bannu and camped. The Detachment of the Regiment from Jhandola, under Captain W. C. Barratt joined Head Quarters at this camp on the 13th bringing the strength of the Regiment up to nine British officers,* twelve native officers, 32 havildars, 31 naiks, 10 buglers and 621 sepoy, 123 public and 28 private followers. The Column was detained at Mirian owing to attempted negotiations with the Mahsud Waziris, but when these fell through, the Force advanced on the 17th; the route of the Bannu Column led up the Khairsora Nallah, the inhabitants of which, although nominally friendly, fired into camp every night and also missed no opportunity of annoying the rear guard on such occasions as it was unable to reach camp before dark. The marches up this valley were as follows:—Spinwam 11 miles, Dwa Warkha 9 miles, Saroba 13½ miles, Razani 11 miles, and Razmak 7 miles. This last march was one of extreme difficulty,

Waziristan
Field Force.

* Major Bunny Commanding, Captains Dobbin and Barratt, Lieutenants Burne, Cooper, Magrath, Chatterton, and Rice, and Surgeon-Captain Fooks.

1894.
Makin.

the ascent up to the Razmak plateau being very steep and the road narrow. The Column marched at 8 A. M. on the 21st of December, but it was not until 3-30 P. M. that the baggage had moved off and the 1st Sikhs as rear-guard could follow. The hills overlooking the road were thickly covered with oak and ilex trees, from the shelter of which the Waziris, in spite of flanking parties, kept up a dropping fire on the baggage and rear-guard until the top of the pass (5 miles) was reached, which, owing to the slow progress of the 2,000 camels forming the greater portion of the transport, was not until after dark. The casualties on this occasion were two men of the Regiment (Sepoys Miah Khan 'D', and Sher Khan 'F' Company) wounded; 14 camels and 1 mule were also hit. It was afterwards reported to the Civil Authorities that the Waziris lost 4 killed and 3 severely wounded by our return fire. The rear-guard finally reached camp at 8-30 P. M. The next day, the Column joined the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General W. P. Symons at Makin, a short march of six miles. Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., and the Head Quarters' Staff were with the 2nd Brigade. The 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General A. Turner had occupied Kaniguram without opposition.

Badinzai.

On the 25th of December, a combined movement of six Columns, two from each Brigade, operated up the different valleys at the base of the Pir-Ghal mountain. 450 rifles of the 1st Sikhs were detailed to accompany No. 2 Column which pushed up the Badinzai Valley and being without tents, bivouacked for two nights in a Waziri village. This column succeeded in capturing about a thousand head of

cattle and destroyed many towers and Waziri defences. All the Columns returned to their camps on the 27th of December. The cold during this portion of the operations was intense, snow fell, and the thermometer registered ten and twelve degrees of frost at night; the cold was much felt by the native ranks in spite of the warm clothing issued by Government and many cases of pneumonia occurred and there were 180 deaths from this disease alone in the Force.

On the 1st of January, 8 British officers and 500 rifles of the Regiment started with a Flying Column equipped with mule carriage only, under Colonel Egerton, D. S. O., to operate in the Shaktu Valley. The first march was to Warza, *viâ* the Engamal Kotal, 14 miles. This pass was not a difficult one, but owing to the frozen snow, the descent was one long slippery slide and the Regiment as rear-guard again had a task of considerable difficulty to get the transport animals into camp which was not reached until 9 p. m., long after dark. The Column advanced two easy marches (Waladin, 8 miles and Matwam, 5 miles) down the Shaktu Valley passing through some delightful park-like scenery. The valley appeared entirely deserted and no opposition was met, not even the usual amount of night firing taking place. From Matwam the Column ascended 4 miles up the Khwaja Khidr Range on the right of the valley, the road leading up the Barari nullah dropping down into the Shuza nullah the following day, 9 miles. After halting one day the Column descended the Shuza nullah (23 miles) in two marches and camped near the mouth of the Ghoza nullah, nine miles from Jhandola. At 4 A. M. on the morning of the 8th of January, 3 British officers

1895.
Shaktu Valley.

and 250 rifles from each regiment moved up the Ghoza nullah and succeeded in capturing over 3,000 head of cattle and driving them into Jhandola. Captain Barratt, Lieutenants Cooper and Chatterton and Surgeon-Captain Fooks accompanied this detachment. The troops detailed for this duty had to march a distance of 26 miles, besides constantly sending covering parties up the hills on either hand ; no men fell out and all reached Jhandola fit and well. The remainder of the Column marched direct to Jhandola.

The details left at Camp Makin under Lieutenant Burne, marched down the Zam nullah in three marches, starting on the 2nd of January. This party was fired on between Makin and Dotoi, the casualties in the Regiment were, Sepoys Sarup Singh 'H' Company wounded in the leg and Sher Singh 'A' Company in the head ; the latter subsequently died. Several men were also lost from pneumonia.

1895.

After three days' rest at Jhandola, the Head Quarters of the Regiment (6 British officers and 400 rifles) again accompanied a flying Column under Colonel Egerton starting on the 12th of January, a bitterly cold morning, and again entered the Shuza Valley but by a different route (8 miles). The remainder of the Regiment with 3 British officers under Captain Dobbin moved to Tank the same day. The Flying Column after reaching the Shuza nullah, divided into two portions, one half under Colonel Egerton marching up the Lilang nullah, while the other under Major Bunny, which included the 1st Sikhs, proceeded up the Shuza, the first march being 18 miles to the Shakzai Tangi. On arrival in camp, a company under Lieutenant Cooper was sent up

the hills on the right to the group of villages known collectively as Shakzai ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), the inhabitants of which were quite unprepared for the arrival of troops, in consequence of which 18 prisoners were taken and over 500 head of cattle captured and the defences destroyed. Many more cattle were seen on the surrounding hills, but owing to the approach of darkness they could not be driven and had to be left. The following day the Force ascended the Kundi Narai hill and camped on the summit (14 miles). On the 15th the descent to the Ismail (Sammal) kotal was accomplished. During this march the rear-guard was fired on from the dense jungle of oak shrub and Sepoy Kishen Singh, 'B' Company, was shot through the head. The kotal was passed and camp pitched about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the Karisti nullah on the banks of a small lake formed by a landslip. In the evening a note was received from Colonel Egerton requesting 400 rifles to be sent to meet him on the north slopes of the Babargarh mountain. At dawn the following day 3 British officers (Captain Barratt, Lieutenant Cooper, and Surgeon-Captain Fooks) and 300 rifles, 1st Sikhs, with 100 rifles, 6th Punjab Infantry, all under command of Major Bunny, marched at 2 A. M., and crossing the range north of the Ismail kotal ascended Babargarh, the crest of which was reached at 6 A. M., and a junction was effected with Colonel Egerton's Force at 7 A. M. This column had also captured a considerable quantity of cattle. Both columns descended to the Karisti nullah and camped about 4 miles below the previous day's camp. With the exception of stray shots no opposition was offered.

On the 17th of January the whole Column moved down to Karkanwam, below the junction of the

Shaktu and Karisti nullahs, and left Mahsud territory. At Karkanwam the details of all the Regiments who had marched from Jhandola *via* Tank and the Frontier Road were found in camp. This Column in which were many sick and weakly men, had been obliged to make five long marches of 22, 17, 24, 15, and 15 miles respectively to meet the flying Column on the dates appointed. On the 18th at 4 A.M. a detachment of 100 rifles from each Regiment, some Cavalry and two guns, acting on information supplied by the Civil Authorities, that many men and cattle were collected at Mandawam, marched up the Shaktu Valley to surprise them. The information was, however, found to be false and the men had a fruitless march of 23 miles. On the 19th the whole force marched to Jhani Khel (11 miles) and on the 20th pitched a standing camp near Mirian a few miles from Bannu. The Column remained in this camp until the 6th of February 1895, when it was moved to the vicinity of the Tochi outpost.

On the 23rd of February the Column being detailed to accompany General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, the Head Quarters' Staff and the Divisional Troops to explore the Tochi valley marched to Saidgi, 7 miles. The strength of the Regiment on this, the second phase of the Expedition, was 9 British officers, 12 native officers, 59 non-commissioned officers, 10 buglers and 603 sepoy, with one hospital-assistant, 84 public and 42 private followers. After one day's halt to await the arrival of the General Officer Commanding, the Force moved up the Tochi Valley by the following marches: Haidar Khel, 7 miles; Idak, 9 mile; Darpa Khel, 9 miles; Mohammad Khel, 9 miles; Datta Khel, 11 miles; Sherani, 6

miles ; these marches, though short, were mostly along the bed of the stream, the water of which had to be constantly crossed. The only signs of hostility shown by the inhabitants was the firing of a few shots into camp. From Sherani the 20th Punjab Infantry (a Regiment of the Divisional Troops) was detached as an escort to the Boundary Delimitation party ; the remainder of the Divisional Troops, with the General Officer Commanding and Staff, returned to India on the 8th of March, the 3rd Column being left as a support to the Delimitation Escort. On the 11th the pillars marking the boundary between British and Afghan territory having been erected from the Charkhil Peak to Dotoi, eight miles further up the Tochi Valley, the Column moved upto re-ratify the Delimitation Escort, who after two days' halt, started again on the 13th to complete the frontier line down to Khwaja-Khidr. On this trip the escort was reinforced by 100 rifles of the 1st Sikhs under Lieutenant Magrath. This detachment passed through some most lovely forest country and overlooked the Afghan province of Birmal, one boundary pillar being erected at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The remainder of the Column remained at Dotoi until the 20th, furnishing escorts to Survey parties and erecting the two nearest boundary pillars ; it then retraced its steps to Datta Khel to meet the Delimitation Escort who descended the Shawal Valley and rejoined on the 22nd. The 20th Punjab Infantry again left on the 25th to delimitate along the range of hills to the north, terminating with the Laram Peak. The Column meanwhile slowly retired down the Valley halting some days at each stage, arriving at Idak on the 7th of April, when orders were received

for the Regiment to return to Edwardesabad to relieve the 36th Sikhs, agreeably to which the Regiment reached Edwardesabad on the 9th of April 1895.

1895.

Lts. Barratt & Burne promoted to Captain.

Lieutenants W. C. Barratt and K. O. Burne were promoted to Captain from the 5th of December 1894, and 6th of February 1895, respectively. (G. O. C. C. No. 1169, dated the 14th of December 1894 and No. 139, dated the 8th of February 1895.)

The Depôt.

While the Regiment was on service the following arrangements were made regarding the Depôt:— On the 12th of December 1894, Lieutenant Beadon, 4th Sikhs, assumed charge from Captain W. J. K. Dobbin. On the 16th of March 1895, Lieutenant H. P. Browne, 1/5 Gurkhas, took over charge from Lieutenant Beadon, and was relieved in his turn on the 3rd of April by Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton.

1895.

Retirement of Subadar-Major Jabar Khan.

Subadar-Major Jabar Khan after 32 years' service took his pension on the 1st of May 1895.

Lt. Chatterton.

On the 6th of May, the G. O. C. C., dated 3rd of April 1895, was received appointing Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton, hitherto supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Barratt promoted Wing Commander.

Appointments.

2nd in Com-

mand Capt.

Dobbin.

Wing Comman-

der Lt. Barratt.

Adjutant Lt.

Cooper. Quarter-

Master

Lieutenant

Magrath.

On the 11th of May, G. O. C. C., dated the 20th of April, was received under which the following appointments in the Regiment were made:—Captain W. J. K. Dobbin to be Second-in-Command; Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, to be Adjutant; and Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, to be Quarter-Master; all to date from the 11th of May 1894.

Appointment.

Sub. Shi-

shankar Singh

to be Sub-

Major.

By G. G. O., dated the 14th of June 1895, the following promotion took place:—

Subadar Shiushankar Singh, to be Subadar-Major.

On the 4th of July, Captain K. O. Burne reported his departure under telegraphic instructions from the A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, to assume Command of the Depôt of the 4th Sikhs at Kohat.

Captain Burne
to Depôt, 4th
Sikhs.

The following extract from G. G. O., dated the 28th of June 1895, is published for information.

Increase of Pay.

No. 670.

NATIVE ARMY.

The Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Army that the following measures, proposed by the Government of India, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and will take effect from the 1st of July 1895 :

(a) An increase of two rupees per mensem, to the pay of every non-commissioned officer and soldier in all Regiments of Native Infantry, Native batteries and corps of sappers and miners serving under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(b) The grant to recruits enlisted on or after the 1st of July 1895 of the annual half-mounting allowance of five rupees admissible under Article 323, A. R., I., Vol. I., Part II, from the date of enlistment instead of from the date of completing eighteen months service. This allowance will not be payable to recruits until the completion of the first year's service when arrears due, together with the allowance for the next quarter, will be drawn.

The Figure of Merit of the Regiment for 1894-95 was 56.30, but only 512 men were exercised.

1895.
Fig. of Merit.

Lieutenant W. H. Manning reported his arrival on the 29th of July, from leave in British Central Africa (2 years), granted to him in G. G. O. No. 304, dated the 30th of March 1894.

Lt. Manning.

Lt. Rice's
Transfer.

Lieutenant H. A. H. Rice left on the 4th of August to join the 4th Sikhs with the Chitral Relief Force, as a temporary measure.

Return of
men from
Africa.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment returned from duty with the Indian Contingent in British Central Africa on the 2nd of August :—

1 havildar, 2 naiks, and 16 sepoys.

Special
Furlough to
men from
Africa.

Under authority of letter from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 2195, dated the 19th of July 1895 :—

“In consideration of the excellent services and good conduct of the Sikh Contingent while in Central Africa the Government of India are pleased to sanction the grant of special furlough (4 months) to those who have returned to India.”

1895.
Weekly Class
for Junior
Officers.

On the 17th of August, the Commandant instituted a system of weekly classes for the instruction of junior officers in tactics previous to their joining a Garrison Class.

Annual Inspec-
tion.

On the same date were published the following remarks by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the Inspection of the Regiment at Camp Mirzai on the 21st of February 1895 by Colonel C. C. Egerton, Commanding the Bannu Column, Waziristan Field Force :—

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is reported to be in a thoroughly efficient condition and fit for service anywhere.

“This satisfactory report is fully borne out by the test of service in Waziristan, and is very creditable to Major Bunny and his officers.”

Lt. Rice appoint-
ed to 6th P. I.

Under G. O. C. C. No 839, of the 20th of September 1895, Lieutenant H. A. H. Rice was appointed Wing Officer in the 6th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. C. Bunny was struck off duty on the 12th of October, on proceeding on furlough to England, and Captain W. J. K. Dobbin took over the officiating command, Captains W. C. Barratt and K. O. Burne moving up in grade succession.

Maj. Bunny
furlough &
officiating
appointments.

On the 6th of November, Captain W. C. Barratt was seconded as Commandant of the Mombasa Contingent for service in British East Africa, and on the 27th of November the following were also seconded to join the Contingent:—

Capt. Barratt
and Mombasa
Contingent.

1 Jemadar, 1 naik, 1 bugler, 19 sepoy and 3 followers.

On the 21st of December 1895, G. G. O. No. 1213, dated the 29th of November 1895, published an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st of November granting the following temporary ranks, to date from the 6th of November 1895.

1895.
Temporary
Rank.

Major A. C. Bunny to be Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Commandant.

Lt.-Col. Bunny.

Captain W. J. K. Dobbin to be Major whilst Second in-Command.

Maj. Dobbin.

Lieutenant H. A. Cooper reported his departure on the 23rd of December on furlough to England, and Lieutenant W. H. Manning having rejoined from his appointment as S. S. O., Tochi Valley Force (appointed 24th August), took over the Adjutancy from the 24th of December.

Lt. Cooper's
Furlough.
Lt. Manning
Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge reported his arrival, having been transferred from the 7th Bengal Infantry as Supernumerary Wing Officer on the 30th of December 1895.

Arrival of
Lt. Bainbridge.

During this year the establishment of pipers was raised to one per company.

Pipers.

Under G. O. C. C., No. 949, dated the 23rd of October 1895, the India Medal of 1854, with a clasp

1896.
Medal for
Waziristan.

inscribed "Waziristan 1894-95" was granted for the late Waziri Field Force. This order was received in the Regiment on the 9th of November 1895.

Manual Exercise Revised.

Manual exercise of all Infantry Regiments assimilated to that of Rifle Battalions. A. O. No. 21 of January 1896.

Capt. Burton appointed Wing Commander.

Captain H. G. Burton joined the Regiment on the 3rd of March as Wing Commander *sub. pro tem*; he left next day to join a Garrison class at Kasauli.

Furlough Surg.-Capt. Fooks.

Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks reported his departure on the 7th of March *en route* to Europe.

Regiment marched to Tochi Valley.

On the 10th of March the Head Quarters and Left Wing marched to Saidgi *en route* to Miran Shah Tochi Valley, where they were joined by the Right Wing* on the 19th of March. From the 17th of March to the 1st of May the Regiment was employed in brick-making and building huts and shelters. The depôt of the Regiment was left at Edwardesabad.

Arrival of Surg.-Capt. Cassidy.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy joined the Regiment from the depôt on the 29th of March. R. O. 30th of March 1896.

Batta for Waziristan.

On the same date intimation was received of the grant to native troops of the late Waziristan Field Force of the following allowance in consideration of the wear and tear of their private clothing and necessities while with that force.

Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men each nine rupees.

1896.
African Medals Distributed.

On the 1st of April the African Medals were distributed on a Brigade parade at Miran Shah to Lieutenant W. H. Manning and 15 men of the late Indian Contingent.

* This wing furnished detachments at Saidgi and Idak posts.

Punjab Frontier Force Order 217, dated the 13th of April. Results of firing at Annual Musketry Inspection 1895-96 by D. A. A. G. for Musketry.

Musketry
1895-96.

1st Sikhs.	Number of men	800 yds. Volleys.		400 yds. Rapid Volleys		Total Percentage
		Hits	P. C.	Hits	P. C.	
		129	43.00	165	55.00	

N. B.—The Regiment took second place among Infantry Regiments, Punjab Frontier Force.

Circular Letter No. 7891-A., D. A. G. P. C. lays down the following :—(R. O. of 1st of May.)

Official Designation of the Regiment.

Full designation for use in G. G. O.

1st REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY

Designation in use in G. O. C. C., &c.

1st SIKH INFANTRY.

Abbreviated designation for telegrams, &c.

1st SIKHS.

One private and two public followers were stabbed at night in the laager of the Idak post by two thieves early in April.

Casualties, Idak.

Regimental Order 300, of the 5th of May publishes, "Results of Annual Course of Musketry" up to the 31st of March. Figure of Merit, 54.32. Recruits ditto 64.98.

Musketry
Annual Course.

On the 22nd of May, Jemadar Najja Khan and a party of sixteen non-commissioned officers and men left head-quarters to undergo a course of instruction in Maxim Gun drill with K. O. S. Borderers at Rawal Pindi.

1896.
Maxim Gun
Squad.

Under telegraphic instructions from A. A. G. Punjab Frontier Force, Lieutenant Chatterton left Kasauli, to take up appointment as Transport Officer, Suakim Field Force, on the 15th of May.

Lt. Chatterton
Transport
Officer,
Suakim Field
Force.

Inspection of
Regiment by
Major-General
Sir P. Palmer
Comdg. P. F. F.

R. O. 349 of the 1st of June. The following report on the inspection of the Regiment on the 17th of February by Sir Power Palmer, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, was received :—

“The 1st Sikhs is in a very satisfactory state, thoroughly efficient, well behaved and well trained ; the health of the Regiment is good, and it is in every way fit for immediate field service. The Regiment is popular and gets good recruits and a fine spirit pervades all ranks.”

Lt. Manning
proceeds to
Brit. Cent.
Africa.

On the 5th of June Lieutenant Manning left to take up an appointment in British Central Africa.

Arrival of Lt.
Higginson.

On the 27th of June Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson joined the dépôt as officiating Wing Officer.

Inspection of
Regiment by
Lt.-General
Comdg.
Forces P. C.

The following remarks by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, P. C., on the inspection of the Regiment on the 17th of February are published :—

“A very satisfactory report. Attention should be especially directed to the practical application of musketry to drill and manœuvres in the field.”

1896.
Recall from
leave and
furlough.

On the 20th of August all men were recalled from leave and furlough when orders were received to bring the Regiment up to War strength in the Tochi. Previous to this there had been a minimum strength of 500 rifles.

Surgn.-Capt.
Cassidy to Med.
Charge of
Regiment.

On the 22nd of July, Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy was appointed to the Medical charge of the Regiment *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks, transferred to 15th Bengal Lancers.

On the 29th of August the Regiment was distributed as follows and remained so till the 10th of January 1897 :—

4 Companies and Head Quarters..... Miran Shah.
 50 rifles Saidgi.
 42 rifles Idak.
 1 Company..... Boya.
 2 Companies Datta Khel.

On the 30th of August Lieutenant C. E. Davidson Houston joined the Regiment as officiating Wing Officer. Arrival of Lt. Houston.

On the 8th of October, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny rejoined from leave to England. Arrival of Lt.-Col. Bunny.

1897.

On the 11th of January on relief by 1st Punjab Infantry the Regiment marched to Datta Khel arriving there on the 12th idem. 1897.
March to Datta Khel.

On the 15th of January Subadar-Major Shiv Shankar Singh, the last of the old Hindustani Company, went to pension and Subadar Hira Singh was made Subadar-Major in his place. Retirement of Sub.-Maj. Shivshankar Singh.
Appointment of Sub. Maj. Hera Singh.

On the 22nd of March the Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. C. Bird, C. B. Inspection.

The 1st Sikhs is in a thoroughly efficient state. A very fine body of men well trained and in a very satisfactory state of discipline. It is in all respects fit for service. 1897.
Inspection Report by Maj.-General G. C. Bird, C.B.

The report on the 1st Sikhs is highly satisfactory in every respect. The opinion of the General Officer Commanding as to the efficiency of the Regiment has been fully justified by the soldierly behaviour and fine discipline displayed by the detachment engaged in the recent affair in the Tochi Valley. Inspection Report by Lt.-Col. Comdg. the Forces, P. C.

Departure of
Capt. Burton.

On the 24th of March Captain H.G. Burton reported his departure on transfer to the 4th Sikhs as Wing Commander.

Arrival of Capt.
C. C. Reid.

On the 27th of March Captain C. C. Reid reported his arrival from the 4th Sikhs having been appointed Wing Commander *pro tem*.

Political
Officer's
Escort to
Maizar.

On the 10th of June the Regiment furnished 200 hundred rifles as part of the escort of the Political Officer, Mr. Gee, who was proceeding that day to Maizar.

The whole history of the attack is explained in the Government Orders as follows :—

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TOCHI.

No. 773.—The Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, reports from Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding the troops in the Tochi Valley, relating to the attack made by Madda Khels on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar, on the 10th June 1897.

These reports are to be regarded as despatches.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the British officers, and of the coolness, bravery and discipline of all ranks when deprived of their leaders and compelled to retire under the most difficult conditions.

The conduct of both officers and men on this trying occasion was worthy of the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will add to the high

reputation for soldier-like conduct which the Force has ever enjoyed.

No. 181-T. "Field Operations—Tochi," dated Simla the 8th July 1897.

From—The Adjutant-General in India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the enclosed letters from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, reporting on the attack on the Political Officer's Escort at Maizar, on the 10th June 1897.

Nos. 230 and 233, dated 16th and 20th June 1879, respectively.

2. His Excellency feels assured that there can be but one opinion as regards the behaviour of all ranks after the attack commenced. The report describes in graphic language the gallantry and devoted example of the British officers who, though wounded, continued to direct the withdrawal of the Force until incapacitated by their injuries; the coolness and heroic conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the determined stand at the garden wall, where those who fell gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their wounded comrades; and the admirable discipline exhibited in the deliberate and systematic withdrawal of the Force, carried out as it was under a heavy fire and under most trying circumstances. These are some of the leading characteristics of the combat, and it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that His Excellency submits this record of a gallant deed of arms, second to none in the annals of the Indian Army.

3. The march performed by the reinforcements from Datta Khel, who traversed a distance of 9 miles in an hour and-a-half under the burning sun of a

June afternoon, shows the stamina and soldier-like spirit of the party and deserves marked commendation.

4. His Excellency desires also to express his hearty concurrence in the remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray on the valuable assistance rendered to the troops by Mr. Gee, Political Officer, during the retirement.

5. The staunchness and devotion of the whole force, and particularly the excellent conduct of the native officers when thrown on their own resources are worthy of the highest praise; and while deploring the loss of so many brave soldiers it is with a deep sense of admiration and appreciation of their conduct that His Excellency directs the submission of these reports, with a strong recommendation that they may be regarded as despatches and published under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

No. 230 "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 16th June 1897.

FROM—Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops.

TO—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the occurrences of the 10th instant.

2. An escort consisting of 12 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns, No. 6 Bombay Mountain

Battery, 200 rifles, 1st Sikhs, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny, accompanied Mr. Gee, Political Officer, to one of the Maizar Villages. Mr. Gee's object in going there was partly to discuss with the tribesmen the realization of a fine, but mainly to select a site for a levy post.

Enclosures :

One sketch map, and three casualty lists.

Each Infantry soldier carried 22 rounds in pouch, and there were altogether ten boxes of ammunition in reserve.

Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., accompanied the guns. Lieutenant Higginson, the 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant Seton Browne, the 1st Punjab Infantry, Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, also accompanied the party.

3. Maizar is a group of villages 12 miles from Datta Khel camp, situated on the right banks of the Shawal and Tochi at the junction of those two rivers and on the Bannu Ghazni road. It does not appear on the map as Maizar, but there are some names of villages (Khaji Khel, Dilpural, etc.) entered on the site. These names, however, seem to be incorrect. The village by which the treacherous attack began is probably that shown as Dilpural in the map. The road from Datta Khel camp to Maizar passes close to Sheranni.

4. Maizar was reached at 9-30 A. M. The Maliks who were believed * to be perfectly friendly and loyal, pointed out a spot under some trees, about a hundred yards from a Dreplari† village, for the force to halt.

The guns had been placed quite close to a garden of the first mentioned village.

Guards were posted. Arms were not piled by Infantry.

5. Directly after arrival, Mr. Gee, with Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Higginson, visited

* By the Political Officer.

† The Dreplari are a Madda Khel Section.

Dotoi (a village a few miles further up the Tochi), escorted by the 1st Punjab Cavalry sowars and accompanied by Maliks. They returned at 11-30 A. M.

A meal was now provided by the Mailks for Musulman sepoyes.

6. About 2 P.M. while the pipers of the Sikhs were playing, a man was observed to wave a sword from the top of a tower of the Dreplari village. This was apparently a preconcerted signal, as those villagers who were among the officers and men cleared off towards the village.

Two shots were now fired from the Dreplari village, the second of which wounded Lieutenant Seton-Browne in the thigh. Firing now commenced from the villages to the south and east, and a hot fire was opened from the Dreplari village (north).

The fire was directed on the British officers and Colonel Bunny was almost immediately wounded mortally through the stomach while looking for a position to hold, and issuing order to his men.

There was a large number of men at the gate of the Dreplari village who were firing and were about to charge the guns. On them the guns opened with ease at a range of about a hundred yards.

Captain Browne, R.A., was now wounded in the upper arm by a bullet which severed the artery (this proved fatal); and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., was shot twice in the right arm.

Sixteen rounds per gun had been carried. The shrapnel was fired reversed. The ammunition was very shortly expended.

7. At the commencement of the firing there was a general stampede among the baggage mules, and it was this that caused the very large loss of property that ensued. All the men's great-coats tied up in mule loads, most of the reserved ammunition, 1st Punjab Infantry drums, mess-plates, etc., mulegear, Pakhals and many other things had to be abandoned. Immediate withdrawal was imperative, and the mules were not present to be loaded.

8. It seems that the retirement which now commenced under such very trying conditions was carried out with great deliberation and in the most stubborn and gallant manner.

As it began Lieutenant Higginson was shot through the arm, and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy in the knee.

The enemy now appeared on all sides in great force.

All British military officers were now wounded, two of them mortally, yet they all continued to carry out their duties and lead their men. The circumstances must be admitted to have been trying in the extreme for the troops, and their staunchness is worthy of the highest praise. Subadars Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Jamadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawal, themselves under heavy fire, remaining till the enemy closed with them. Subadar Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was now killed, and by far the greater number of the casualties of the day took place here.

Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried and helped away, and the guns withdrawn, along a lane to a low kotal about 300 yards distant where a fresh position was occupied. The survivors of the party at the garden wall then withdrew.

The retirement was continued by successive units very deliberately and with complete regularity, positions being held on the ridges stretching from south to north until the Sheranni plain was reached (about two miles). All this time the enemy was constantly enveloping the flanks. The main road which had been taken in the morning had been abandoned, as it was commanded on both sides, and parties of enemy were advancing from Sheranni.

Lieutenant Higginson was, during this part of the retirement, again shot in the arm.

Eventually about 5-30 P.M., a good position was found about a mile from the last of the above mentioned ridges. Reinforcements began to appear in sight, and the enemy was beaten off.

The fact that the retreat over a distance of three miles occupied $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours shows how stubbornly the enemy was resisted.

9. The number of the enemy at first is estimated at 500, but constant reinforcements during the retirement raised their numbers to probably much over 1,000. They are understood to have lost 90 killed and many wounded.

10. From the kotal sowars had been sent to camp to call for reinforcements, which reached the force in the last mentioned position about 6-15 P. M. They consisted of two companies, 1st Sikhs, under Lieutenant de Brett, R.A., accompanied by Lieutenant Stockley, R.E., and brought fresh ammunition.

They had covered the distance from camp (9 miles) in less than an hour and a half.

With the ammunition now received the heights around and the village of Sheranni were shelled (the latter at 1,400 yards) with the result that the enemy finally retired, and the village was partially set on fire.

11. The remainder of the withdrawal was unmolested, and the rear-guard reached camp at 12-30 A.M.

12. Some help was given by Khidder Khels, who brought water for the wounded during the retreat; and who, during the following two days, brought in the bodies of all killed, except two which could not be found.*

The bodies so brought in had been horribly mutilated, irrespective of their religion.

13. Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., died of their wounds on the road, and their bodies, with that of Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., and all the wounded, were brought in with the retirement.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British Officers	... 3	3
Native do.	... 1	...
Non-commissioned officers		
and men	... 22	25

Several mules and horses also killed and wounded,

14. The news reached me at Miran Shah at 11 P. M. on the 10th and I arrived at Datta Khel, with Surgeon-Captain Ozzard, at 8 A.M. the next morning.

* Since this was written these two bodies have also been recovered.

The first matter for consideration was the recovery of the dead left on the field, and the Government and private property. As they were all left on and close to the scene of the first assault, which could hardly have been reached without much loss (with the available troops), and as the Khidder Khels promised to bring in the bodies, and as there was small chance of finding any of the property still lying there, I was obliged to abandon the idea.

15. A statement of lost property will follow as soon as it can be compiled. It includes 8 rifles (of killed).

16. It has already been said that Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., continued to carry on their duties after being mortally wounded and this they continued to do until the near approach of death stopped them ; and it has also been said that Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed while fighting in the most gallant and self-sacrificing manner.

The behaviour of Lieutenants Seton-Browne and Higginson, in leading their men, and after the death of their seniors, conducting the retreat, though themselves severely wounded, is worthy of high praise.

17. The behaviour of the whole force throughout was splendid, and I propose to bring to notice the very fine conduct of some individuals, without which the account of the event would be incomplete, in a supplementary letter.

18. A list of casualties is attached on Field Service Forms.

1ST REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY, PUNJAB FRONTIER
FORCE.

Return of Casualties in action at Maizar (Tochi Valley), on 10th June 1897.

SUMMARY.

British Officers—Killed 1, wounded 2, missing nil. Non-commissioned Officers, men and followers—Killed 13, wounded 20, missing nil.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	A. C. Bunny.	Gun shot through body.

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous or slight.	Nature of wound.
Surgeon-Capt. Lieutenant.	C. C. Cassidy A. J. M. Higginson.	} Severe Gunshot }	In knee. (Twice in left arm).

NOMINAL ROLL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND MEN KILLED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4497	Sepoy ...	Shankar Khan ...	Gunshot.
4759	Do. ...	Muhammad Khan ...	Do.
274	Do. ...	Roshan Khan ...	Do.
4595	Do. ...	Sunder Singh ...	Do.
4411	Lance-Naick	Atar Singh ...	Do.
4613	Sepoy ...	Bishen Singh ...	Do.
3872	Lance-Naick	Kesar Singh ...	Do.
3992	Do. do.	Achhar Singh ...	Do.
4474	Do. do.	Sawan Singh, 1st. ...	Do.
4583	Sepoy ...	Sant Singh, 4th ...	Do.
4814	Do. ...	Sawan Singh, 3rd ...	Do.
157	Do. ...	Bisa Singh ...	Do.
General No. 1465	Kahar ..	Ganda ...	Do.

NOMINAL ROLL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	Subadar ...	Nawab Khan ...	Slight	Gunshot (twice in leg.)
	Jemadar ...	Najja Khan ...	Do.	Do. rib.
4990	Sepoy ...	Imam Ali ...	Severe	Do. hand.
405	Do. ...	Tika Khan ...	Slight	Do. shoulder.
4647	Do. ...	Sukha Singh ...	Severe	Do. right thigh & left knee.
183	Do. ...	Lal Singh ...	Do.	Gunshot, in heel
227	Do. ...	Hazura Singh ...	Do.	Do. right shoulder.
209	Do. ...	Bir Singh ...	Do.	Do. hip.
4116	Naick ...	Ganda Singh ...	Do.	Contusion L. E. (knee.)
4281	Lance-Naick	Karm Singh ...	Do.	Gunshot, buttock.
4706	Sepoy ...	Ganesha Singh...	Do.	Do. thigh.
4918	Do. ...	Sahib Singh ...	Do.	Do. thigh.
384	Do. ...	Prem Singh ...	Do.	Do. neck.
4776	Do. ...	Ganda Singh, 2nd	Slight	Do. neck.
3659	Havildar ...	Gurmukh Singh	Do.	Do. foot.
3991	Do. ...	Nawab Khan ...	Do.	Do. foot.
3767	Sepoy ...	Labh Singh ...	Do.	Do. thigh.
38	Do. ...	Makhmud ...	Severe	Do. arm.
369	Do. ...	Hasham Khan...	Slight	Do. chest.
446	Do. ...	Saidullah ...	Severe	Do. thigh and chest.
1391 1476	R. P. Mule-Driver	Chur Muhammad	Dangerous.	Do. head.

DATTA KHEL : }
10th June 1897. }

J. A. H. POLLOCK, LIEUT.-COL.,
Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry,
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 233 "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 20th June 1897.
From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops.

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

In continuation of my letter No. 230, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to report further on several instances of individual conduct.

2. After the two Royal Artillery officers had fallen, that is almost immediately after the attack

began, the gunners continued to fire under the orders of their non-commissioned officers, until their ammunition was expended; in No. 3, Sub-division firing blank by the Havildar's orders when the shells were expended, until the mules were ready. The men serving this gun were—Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand, Gunners Jowala Singh, Chet Singh and Diwan Singh (II). The carriage mule being wounded, Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand and Gunner Jowala Singh carried the gun-carriage to the relief line (about 150 yards). Gunner Chet Singh was wounded in the face when limbering up, and was taken away by Gunner Diwan Singh (II).

In No. 4 Sub-division, although the gun twice turned over backwards, and two lanyards broke, the men continued to fight their gun. They were—Naick Sharaf Ali, Lance-Naick Phulla Khan, Gunner Dulla Khan and Havildar Umar Din (killed). The gun-mule in this Sub-division was wounded just after being limbered up, and threw the gun and bolted. The gun was then carried away by Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, Gunner Dulla Khan and Gunner Lakhlu as far as the relief line.

Driver Havildar Rudh Singh gave great help in sending back the wounded, and Salutri Kewal dressed Captain Browne's wound under fire. The drivers all behaved excellently, even loading up the great-coats on the relief line mules until ordered by Captain Browne to desist. Those whose mules were shot or broke away all helped other drivers or took their share in carrying the wounded. The Havildar-Major seems to have conducted the retirement of the section in a cool and able manner.

During this first withdrawal Lance-Naick Shah Sowar, 1st Sikhs, behaved with much gallantry keeping the enemy off with his fire, while he accompanied and helped those carrying Captain Browne, R.A. (who had been wounded).

It is to be remembered that the guns, while being fought as above described, were at a distance of only 100 yards from a threatening enemy, and were under a converging fire from different sides.

3. The stand made at the garden wall has already been described. This was under the direction of Subadars Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab

Infantry,* and Narain Singh,
1st Sikhs. The latter officer, also,

with great presence of mind, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the reserve ammunition boxes of his regiment, and rapidly distributed it. Some was also carried away by Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be over-estimated; had it not been rescued, it is difficult to think how the enemy could have been kept off at all.

The following men had been sent under heavy fire to fetch away the ammunition boxes by Subadar Narain Singh—Naick Lachman Singh, 1st Sikhs; Sepoy Shiv Singh, 1st Sikhs who went back twice, and was afterwards twice wounded; Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs; Lance-Naick Atar Singh, 1st Shiks, (killed); and Langri Jhanda Singh, 1st Sikhs.

The conduct of Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, at the place where he died was most heroic.

4. At this place many other men also behaved with great heroism. All those who fell there gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their comrades.

Among the survivors Lance-Naik Ishar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, fought the enemy hand to hand very gallantly there, killing several with his bayonet, and generally rendering great help ; and Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been mentioned above, was again conspicuous, fighting bravely and effectively with a rifle he saved from one of the killed, and latter in distributing under fire the ammunition which had been saved.

5. During the first withdrawal to the Kotal, Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, carried Lieutenant Higginson, wounded away under a very heavy fire. A little later, taking a rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy, he covered the retreat of a party (consisting of Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh, Naick Khwaja Muhammad and Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs), who were carrying Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, wounded, to the rear. He also carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy part of the way.

Sepoy Allahyar Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, carried Lieutenant Seton-Browne, wounded, to the Kotal.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, was one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there, and throughout the subsequent retirement, he worked in a very cool and admirable way.

6. During the general retirement from the Kotal towards the place, where the reinforcements were met, the ability and coolness of Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, mentioned above, were of the greatest value. Lance-Naick Assar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, did good work in helping Lieutenant Seton-Browne along when the enemy was pressing the retreat.

Sepoy Nurdad, 1st Punjab Infantry, repulsed an attack of a party of the enemy. After shooting down two at a very short distance, he led a successful counter-charge against them, being himself severely wounded.

7. Reference was made in the previous report to the most gallant conduct of the deceased officers—Colonel Bunny, Captain Browne, R.A., and Subadar Sunder Singh. At the time it was written, I was not aware that Lieutenant Cruikshank, R. A., had also behaved in a most conspicuous manner getting up and continuing to fight his guns, after being once shot down until he was killed by another bullet.

8. The sudden and treacherous way in which the attack began, and the fact that at the very first the men saw all their British officers shot down, make the staunchness and gallantry of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, even more praiseworthy than they might otherwise have been.

The indomitable spirit of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery is beyond all praise.

9. The conspicuous behaviour of Lieutenants Higginson and Seton-Browne in conducting the retirement, while severely wounded, has been mentioned before.

10. I trust the General Officer Commanding may see fit to recommend these two British officers, and all native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, mentioned by name above for a signal reward for their gallantry. And I would also ask permission to submit a list of those killed at the garden wall with a view to the recognition of their splendid conduct being extended to their widows or heirs.

11. When the previous report was written the casualties were understated. They were as follows:—

KILLED.							WOUNDED.																		
							Dangerously.		Severely.		Slightly.														
Unit.	British Officers.		Native Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Followers.	Officers' Chargers.		Horses and Mules.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Followers.	British Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Native Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.		Followers.	Horses and Mules.	
1st. Sikhs	1	..	12	1	3	...	..	1*	2	11	2	7	..	...									

* Since dead.

Total { Killed 26, and 11 horses and mules.
Wounded 35, and 5 mules.

Also 24 baggage mules missing.

13. Though it is not my business to report on civil officers, it would be unjust to omit mentioning that Mr. Gee's exertions and presence of mind were of great value in the help he rendered during the retirement and in sending to call up the reinforcements.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 785. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited

by them during the attack upon the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th of June 1897 :—

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry

Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Panjab Infantry, and Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawal of the force. Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed at this point, giving his life to cover the withdrawal of his comrades. Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried or helped away and the guns withdrawn.

In addition to the good service mentioned above, Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the Reserve Ammunition boxes and rapidly distributed it. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be overestimated. During the general retirement the ability and coolness, which he displayed, were of the greatest value.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, in addition to displaying conspicuous gallantry at the garden wall as described above, was also one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there and throughout the subsequent retirement worked in a very cool and admirable way.

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, also performed specially good service. During the first withdrawal of the force he carried Lieutenant Higginson, who was wounded, to a place of safety, and later on, taking rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy he covered the retreat of a party who were carrying a

wounded officer—Surgeon-Captain Cassidy—to the rear. He also himself carried that officer part of the way.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, survived, the distinction of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon him in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of his death.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 865. In continuation of G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and soldiers in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th of June 1897:—

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

No. 3363, Havildar Maha Singh.

„ 4704, Sepoy Tara Singh.

„ 4287, „ (Lance Naick) Jalandhar.

These men brought Colonel Bunny when mortally wounded out of action under a very heavy fire.

No. 4031, Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh.

„ 4353, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Khwaja

Muhammad.

„ 170, „ Isar Singh.

„ 4666, „ Habibulah.

These four men carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire. Sepoy Khwaja Muhammad was also subsequently very prominent

in the firing line, and Sepoy Isar Singh helped to bring away the reserve ammunition under a heavy fire.

No. 4118, Naick Lachman Singh—Was in charge of the reserve ammunition which was stacked in the valley when the firing commenced. Though under heavy fire he remained by the boxes, opening two ready for issue, and subsequently helped to carry the reserve ammunition away.

No. 4918, Sepoy Shib Singh—Helped to bring away the reserve ammunition, returning twice under a heavy fire, each time bringing away a box. He was subsequently twice wounded.

The action of these men in bringing away the reserve ammunition enabled fire to be kept up throughout the retirement, and probably was the means of enabling the escort to secure their retreat.

No. 3900, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Shah Sowar—Helped to carry Captain J. F. Browne, R.A., out of action when wounded, and kept off some Waziris, who came close, up, by his steady firing. He then again helped to carry Captain Browne when the enemy fell back.

No. 4292, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Sundar Singh—Helped to bring Lieutenant Higginson out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, and remained with him the rest of the day, taking him back from the entrance of the lane to the Kotal under a heavy fire.

2. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had the undermentioned non-

commissioned officer and men survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon them in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. Their widows are admitted to the pension of the 3rd class Order of Merit, with effect from the date of their death.

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

- No. 4411, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Atar Singh.
- No. 3872, „ („) Kesar Singh.
- No. 3992, „ („) Achar Singh.
- No. 4497, „ Shankar Khan.
- No. 4759, „ Mahomed Khan.
- No. 274, „ Roshan Khan.

3. The promotion to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit is also sanctioned of No. 3369. Havildar (now Jemadar) Hussain Shah, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having helped to carry Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire.

4. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of Langri (Cook) Jhanda Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, when Lance-Naick Atar Singh was killed, run out and brought in the box of ammunition the Naick was carrying when he met his death.

5. In G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897 for "Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry," read "Subadar, Sherzad, 1st Infantry."

*Extract from a letter by Sir W. S. A. Lockhart,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I., on the fight at Maizar.*

I have now received full accounts of the treacherous attack on you at Maizar last June, and I write to tell all ranks how proud I am to have commanded the force to which you belong, and how rejoiced I am to hear the story of your bravery recounted all over Europe. One thing is acknowledged by all, namely, that no troops of any country in the world could have shown greater bravery in retiring or alacrity in reinforcing than you have shown, and that you have added another brilliant feat to the long list of gallant deeds performed by the Punjab Frontier Force since it was first raised.

*Extract from a speech made by Lord Roberts at the
Annual All Ireland Rifle Meeting, Curragh Camp.*

Let me illustrate the advantages of a combination of drill, discipline, and musketry, such as I think necessary for the training of a soldier, by telling you what happened a few weeks ago on the North-West Frontier of India. Most of you no doubt read in the papers of the treacherous attack made by the tribesmen of the Tochi Valley on one of our Political officers and his escort, which consisted of twelve sabres, two guns, and three hundred Infantry. But you have probably not been told of the splendid behaviour of this small force under most trying conditions, where their courage and discipline were put to an extremely severe test. With the exception of six British officers the troops were all natives belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. Within the first few minutes of the attack three of these officers were killed, and the others were so badly wounded that they were useless as leaders. The

country was most difficult, and all to the advantage of the enemy, who knew every inch of the ground, which was nothing but a mass of rocky ridges. But our brave native soldiers, under the guidance of their native officers, putting in practice what had been instilled into them by their training in time of peace, were able to retire in perfect order for three whole miles, taking up position after position, and keeping the enemy at bay by their volley-firing until they reached a place where they determined to make a stand until reinforcements could arrive. The reinforcements consisted of two Companies of the 1st Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant H. de Brett, Royal Artillery, who prudently brought with them spare ammunition for guns and rifles. So great was their eagerness to reach their hard-pressed comrades that they covered a distance of nine miles in one and a half hours, although each man carried a rifle and seventy rounds of ammunition. You soldiers can appreciate what that means, under a burning sun and over rough, stony, ground. The discipline and musketry training must have been perfect which enabled men to accomplish such a feat as the retirement without hurry or confusion, and, while carefully husbanding their ammunition, to fire volleys with such good effect that considerable numbers of the enemy were reported to have been killed. The escort itself had 23 killed and 30 wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny died of his wound the same evening (10th) on his way back to Datta Khel.

1897.
Death of
Lt.-Col. Bunny.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy died on the 22nd from his wound.

Death of
Surg.-Capt.
Cassidy.

Death of
Lt. Higginson.

Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson died on the 20th of August from enteric fever which attacked him before he had recovered from his wounds.

These officers, although all dangerously wounded and suffering great pain, remained with their men, being helped along by their orderlies until the reinforcements arrived from Datta Khel.

Reinforcements.
Maizar.

The march of the reinforcements consisting of 'B' and 'E' Companies under Subadars Prem Singh and Bhika was a very fine performance, nine miles over rough ground in the hottest time of the year in one and a half hours in marching-order is a march to be proud of.

Arrival of
Major Pollock.

On the 15th of June Major J. A. H. Pollock joined from the 3rd Sikhs to take command of the Regiment.

Regt. joined
Tochi
Field Force.

By G. G. O. No. 697, dated 25th of June 1897, the Regiment became part of the 1st Brigade Tochi Field Force.

Arrival of
Capt. Caruana.
Lt. Bowring.

On the 21st of June the following officers arrived to do duty with the Regiment:—

Captain A. J. Caruana, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

1897.
Letter from
A. A. G.
P. F. F.
re Maizar.

Although deeply deploring the great loss sustained by the Force in killed and wounded amongst British officers, native officers and men, the Major General Commanding desires you to congratulate the Force and to express to the men his admiration for the splendid gallantry displayed by all ranks under the most trying circumstances, and he wishes me to say that he considers their conduct on that occasion was equal to the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Arrival of
Surgn.-Capt.
Seton.

On the 7th of July Captain G. B. Seton took over officiating medical charge of the Regiment.

On the 20th of July the Regiment marched with the 1st Brigade to Sheranni. A few shots were fired into camp the first two nights, but one or two patrols were sent out and this then ceased.

March to
Sheranni.

On the 23rd of July in a night reconnaissance of 250 rifles to Sheranni Narai Subadar Gul Faraz was severely wounded in the left shoulder.

Reconnaissance.
Subadar Gul
Faraz wounded.

During the halt of the Brigade at Sheranni a road was made to Datta Khel by fatigue parties. Reconnaissances were sent out in every direction, all the towers of the Madda Khel section in their different villages were blown up. The two Dreplari kots where the attack at Maizar took place were completely demolished. The grain and fodder collected in their villages was brought into camp, and their standing crops were cut for the horses and mules to eat.

Work at
Sheranni.

The work was very severe on all ranks, and as the Sheranni water was especially bad, every one was more or less weakened from drinking it. During July and August the Regiment suffered severely, but in September it gradually picked up and got fitter every month.

During the Expedition from July to January 1898 ninety-two men were sent on sick leave including wounded men, and 10 men died of diseases contracted in the Tochi Valley.

On the 23rd of August 360 rifles under Lieutenant Colonel J. A. H. Pollock proceeded with a Column under Brigadier-General Egerton to the Khaza Valley *via* Sharanni Narai, and remained there reconnoitring the ground till the 28th idem when they returned to Sheranni *via* Dariawasta.

Khaza Column.

On the 27th and 30th of August respectively Lieutenant J. B. Bowring and Captain A. J.

Departure of
Capt. Caruana
& Lt. Bowring.

Caruana reported their departures to join the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Shawal
Column.

On the 4th of October 400 rifles under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock proceeded with a column under Brigadier-General Egerton to Datoi, on the way the escort of the Regiment with the Survey Officer was fired at on Charunia mountain and two men slightly wounded. On the 7th the Column marched to Mela Meridan. On the 10th to Gurbaz; the rear-guard was fired on and a camel wounded. On the 12th to Khina Algud: a reconnoitring party of three officers was fired at in the evening close to camp. Lieutenant Hingston, Royal Engineers, was wounded and his horse shot under him. The Regiment turned out smartly and with No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery quickly dispersed the enemy.

On the 13th of October the Column marched to North Dariawasta. On the 15th to South Dariawasta and thence *via* Datta Khel to Sheranni.

Departure of
Surgn.-Capt.
Seton.

On the 8th of October, Surgeon-Captain G. B. Seaton was sent on three months' sick leave and did not rejoin the Regiment again.

Field Treasure-
Chest Officer
Capt. Burne.

On the 8th of October Captain K. O. Burne was appointed Field Treasure Chest Officer.

Arrival of Surg-
Major C. Mal-
lins.

On the 6th of November Surgeon-Major C. Mallins took over officiating medical charge of the Regiment.

2nd Class Order
of Br. India.
Sub. Maj. Hira
Singh.

On the 17th of November the order admitting Subadar-Major Hira Singh to the 2nd class Order of British India was received.

D. S. O.
Capt. Barratt.

On the 24th of November the order was received appointing Captain W. C. Barratt to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his services with the Indian Contingent during operations in Mombassa, 1895-96.

On the 24th of November the Regiment marched March to Datta Khel.
to Datta Khel.

1898

On the 6th of January the Regiment was in- Inspection.
formally inspected by Brigadier-General C. Egerton,
C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., commanding the 1st Brigade,
Tochi Field Force.

On the 7th of January the Regiment marched to March to Miran Shah.
Miran Shah, arriving there on the 8th idem.

On the 30th of January the Head Quarters and March to Edwardesabad.
Left Wing marched to Bannu, arriving there on the
1st of February. The Right Wing followed on the
6th of February and arrived on the 8th.

From the 10th of June 1897 to the 31st of Loss from Disease and Wounds.
January 1898 the Regiment lost twelve men killed
in action and ten men from disease.

On the 2nd of February Captain C. C. Reid re- Departure of Capt. Reid.
ported his departure to take up his appointment of
Wing Commander, 4th Sikhs.

On the 25th of January Captain K. O. Burne Arrival of Capt. Burne.
rejoined the Regiment.

The following extract from G. G. O. is published. Mention in Despatches.
No. 1432, dated 31st December 1897. Despatches
from Major-General G. C. Bird, Commanding Tochi
Field Force.. . . .

24. I wish to bring to notice the following Lt.-Col. Pollock.
Commanding Officer :—

Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. H.
Pollock, 1st Sikhs.

On the 7th of March Lieutenant C. E. Davidson Departure of Lieut. Davidson Houston.
Houston was struck off the strength of the Regiment
on his departure to join the 5th Punjab Infantry.

March
of Regt. to
Dera I. Khan.

On the 5th of April the Regiment marched to Naurang Sarai *en route* to Dera Ismail Khan at 3 A.M.
On 6th April to Gambila at 4 A.M.
On 7th April to Ghazni Khel at 4 A.M.
On 8th April to Pezu at 2-30 A.M.
On 9th April to Yarak at 2-30 A.M.
On 9th April to Dera Ismail Khan at 9 P.M.

Departure of
Surgn.-Maj.
Mallins.

On the 13th of April Surgeon-Major C. Mallins was struck off the strength of the Regiment on his departure to rejoin his regiment at Mominabad.

Departure of
Lt.-Col. Pollock.

On the 2nd of May Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock reported his departure on seven months' leave to England; extended two months.

Officiating
Appointments.

On the same date (2nd May) Major W. J. K. Dobbin became Officiating Commandant; Captain K. O. Burne became Officiating 2nd in Command; and Captain H. A. F. Magrath, Officiating Wing Commander.

Medal and
Gratuity for
Tochi.

Under G. G. O. Nos. 671 and 673 of 17th June 1898 the Regiment became entitled to medal and gratuity for the operations in the Tochi, 1897-98.

Honourable
mention of the
late Lt.
Higginson.

The following extract from G. G. O. No. 672, dated 17th June 1898, is published.

The undermentioned officers, had they survived, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for rewards, in recognition of their services during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India :—

Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, Indian Staff Corps.

Inspection
Remarks.

The remarks of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, on the Informal Ins.

pection of the Regiment for 1897-98 were as follows :—

“ This report on the 1st Sikhs is highly satisfactory. ”

On the 2nd of June the Regiment relieved the 6th Punjab Infantry detachment at Tank. Tank
Out-Post.
Strength, 1 native officer, 1 bugler and 50 rifles.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 391, dated 13th June 1898, 1898.
Lt. Herdon.
Lieutenant H. E. Herdon, Wing Officer, 26th Madras Infantry, was appointed Officiating Wing Officer.

On the 3rd of July Lieutenant Herdon joined the Regiment.

On the 12th of July Volunteers (Sikhs) were called for to serve in British Central Africa. None went. Volunteers for
Africa.

On the 25th of July was published an extract from special L. A. C., dated 18th June 1898. Grant of
Gratuity, Tochi,
1897-98.

REWARDS.—Grant of a gratuity to the troops employed in the operations of 1897-98 on the North-West Frontier, Tochi Field Force, 10th of June 1897 to 30th of January 1898.

Major	}	at Rs. 24 per share	16 shares.
Surgeon-Major			
Captain	}	Do.	12 „
Surgeon-Captain			
Lieutenant	}	Do.	7½ „
Surgeon-Lieutenant			
Subadar-Major and Subadar		Rs.	120
Jemadar		„	48
Havildar, &c.		„	24
Naik		„	16
Private, &c.		„	12

Certain followers also received gratuity.

On the 6th of August it was notified to the Regiment that it had been selected as one of the five Special
Musketry
Course.

regiments in India to be put through a special experimental Musketry course.

The Government of India having sanctioned the use of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the recent military operations on the North-West Frontier, a Regimental Committee under G. O. C. C. No. 485, dated the 23rd of July 1898 was this day (6th of August) formed to consider claims for relief.

1898.
Use of
Patriotic Fund.

The sums to be granted were :—

For the relief of the families of men who were killed or who died from the effects of wounds received or sickness contracted on active service.

For each native family (including family of followers) entitled to pension, Rs. 75.

For each native family (including family of followers) not entitled to pension, Rs. 100.

Grant of Medal. Under G. O. C. C. No. 509, dated the 6th of August 1898, the grant of the Indian Medal, 1895, with clasp inscribed "Punjab Frontier, 1897-98," to all troops who proceeded beyond Edwardesabad between the 10th of June 1897 and the 30th of January 1898 inclusive was published for information.

Appointment of
Surgn.-Captn.
More.

On the 26th of August the appointment of Surgeon-Captain P. S. C. More, I.M.S., to the medical charge of the regiment was notified in orders.

Grant of War
Services.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 510 of 6th of August 1898 the grant of war services as regards this regiment is to be recorded as follows :—

2. "North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (a) Tochi."

3. The following particular incident to be recorded under the heading in para. 2 above:—

(a) "Action at Maizar, 10th of June 1897," to proceed the word Tochi.

The following extract from G. O. C. C. No. 508 dated the 5th of August 1898, is published.

20th Place in
Army Signal-
ling.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Order of merit in army signalling 20 out of a total number of 134 regiments examined.

On the 13th of September the following details left to join the British East African Contingent :—

B. E. African
Contingent.

1 bugler and 10 sepoy, 'D' Company ; 1 bhisti, 'C' Company.

Under G. O. No. 600, dated 19th September 1889 Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees joined as Wing Officer from the 4th Punjab Infantry on the 18th of October.

1898.
Lt. C.H.B. Lees.

On the same date the following relaxation in dress at Musketry was notified to the Regiment :—
“ Wearing of belts and pouches during the first period of musketry optional.”

Relaxation in
Dress at
Musketry.

Under P. C. No. 6601-H., dated 5th October 1898, the undermentioned details left on the 1st of November for service in British Central Africa :—

Volunteers for
B. C. Africa.

1 naik, 1 lance-naik and 5 sepoy (all Sikhs).

The following details having returned to India from the Mombassa Contingent are brought on the rolls from the 6th of November, viz :—

Mombassa
Contingent.

1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 assistant bugle-major and 14 sepoy (Punjabi Mohammedans).

On the 16th of November Lieutenant H. E. Herdon left to join the 1st P. I.

Lt. Herdon.

On the 18th of November Captain W. C. Barratt was brought back on the rolls of the Regiment on returning from commanding the Mombassa Contingent.

Capt. Barratt.

On the 18th of January the Regiment was inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

1899.
Inspection.

Paniala Camp
and March to
Tank.

On the 24th of January the Regiment went into camp at Paniala for hill training and field firing. On the 8th of February it was suddenly ordered to proceed to Tank as there were disturbances on the frontier. The sudden arrival of troops at Tank produced such a good effect, that the Regiment was able to move back to Dera Ismail Khan on the 11th of February.

1899.
Capt. Cooper.

On the 20th of January Captain H. A. Cooper proceeded to the Deccan on plague duty.

Lt.-Col. Pollock.

On the 30th of January Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock rejoined from leave out of India.

Lt. Bainbridge
Adjutant.

On the 8th of February Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge was appointed Adjutant with effect from the 23rd of February 1897. G. O. C. C. No. 83 of 2nd February 1899.

Inspection
Report by
Major-General
Sir Corry Bird,
K.C.I.E.

On the 27th of February the following report on the inspection was received :—

I find the 1st Sikhs in a high state of efficiency and well maintaining the high reputation it has always been held in.

The health of the Regiment has recovered after the severe strain of two years in the Tochi Valley.

The conduct of all ranks has been most satisfactory and praiseworthy.

I consider the Battalion in all respects fit for service.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, remarked that it was "a thoroughly satisfactory report," and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked that it was "a very good report."

Outposts.

On the 6th of March the Regiment took over the outposts of Sarwakai and Jandola.

London Gazette.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

1899.
G. O. No.
174.

WAR OFFICE,

24th January 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Army in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Uganda.

The promotions to bear date from the 25th of January 1899. Brevets,

To be Majors.

Brevet Captain W. C. Barratt, D. S. O., Indian Staff Corps. Capt. Barratt.

Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Manning Capt. Manning.
to be Major in recognition of his services against the Chief Mpisini during the operations in British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia, 1898, dated 24th of June 1898.

On the 10th of April, Captain H. A. F. Magrath Capt. Magrath,
D. S. O.
proceeded to take up the appointment of District Recruiting Officer for Sikhs.

On the 19th of May, 2nd Lieutenant P. L. Beddy 2nd Lt. Beddy
Arrival.
reported his arrival from the 14th Sikhs for temporary duty.

On the 22nd of May, 2nd Lieutenant G. O. Turnbull 2nd Lt.
Turnbull,
Arrival.
reported his arrival from the 26th Punjab Infantry for temporary duty.

On the 29th of July owing to disturbances on the frontier the Regiment took over the outpost of Haidari Kach. Haidari Kuch.

Jemadar Bahadur Ali Khan was admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the fight at Jass Camp on the 26th of April, 1898, on which occasion he, with No. 1 Section and the Maxim Gun Section, formed upon the left of the line, which

1899.
G.O.G. No. 839
dated 28th July.
Order of Merit.

was wavering, and by a steady conduct of fire enabled the centre to rally and the flank sections of the Contingent to cope successfully with the enemy's main counter-attack.

He also distinguished himself as a leader in the defence of Murli Post on the 30th of May 1898, and was especially commended for his gallantry.

Capt. Cooper,
S. S. O.,
Chitral.

On the 26th of September Captain H. A. Cooper rejoined from plague duty, and on the 1st of October proceeded to Chitral to take up the duties of Station Staff Officer.

I. A. C. No. 118
of 1899.

The strength of the reserve was increased to 280 men per regiment.

G. G. O. No. 1150
of 1899.
Major Manning
Brevet.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Manning was promoted to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel from the 4th of October 1899 in recognition of his services in the recent operations in British Central Africa.

Lt. P. E. Knapp.

Lieutenant P. E. Knapp was transferred from the 2nd Madras Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer, and joined on the 11th of November (G.O.C.C. No. 714, of the 25th of October 1899.)

2nd Lt.
Turnbull's
departure.

On the 17th of November 2nd Lieutenant G. O. Turnbull left to rejoin the 26th Punjab Infantry.

1899.
March to Kohat
on Relief.

On the 21st of December the Head Quarter Wing left Dera Ismail Khan on relief by the 2nd Q. O. Rajput Light Infantry and reached Kohat on the 3rd of January 1900. The Wing garrisoning the posts of Surwaki, Haidari Kach and Jundola on being relieved by the same regiment marched on the 26th of December and arrived at Kohat on the 9th of January 1900.

Frontier
Raids, &c.

During the time the Regiment held these posts two attacks were made by Waziris on convoys, and the Regiment had two men killed and one wounded. The Waziris lost one killed and one wounded. At

the request of the Political Officer Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees made a raid on a Waziri village and captured 30 men, 1 mare and 30 arms of sorts. Later on Subadar Bahadur Ali succeeded in capturing one man and sixty-three goats.

By G. G. O. No. 666, dated the 16th of June 1899, the wound pensions of non-commissioned officers and men were increased. Wound Pensions.

A biennial issue of cloth pantaloons was sanctioned this year in place of compensation which had always been drawn before. Cloth Pants.

On the 13th of January Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees proceeded to take up his appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Kurrum Militia. 1900.
Departure of Lt. Lees.

On the 5th of February the Regiment was inspected by the Colonel on the Staff. Inspection.

On the 19th of June orders were received to mobilize the Regiment as part of the Force proceeding to China. The principal object of the contingent in connection with that of contingents of other forces being the relief of the Ministers who were besieged in their residencies in Peking. Orders to Mobilize for Service in China.

The following countries sent contingents : Russia, Japan, United States, Germany, France, England, Austria and Italy. Different Contingents.

On the 28th of June the Regiment marched out. Strength : 8 British officers, 61 native officers, 31 havildars, 33 naiks, 647 sepoy, 1 hospital assistant. This included 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 2 naiks and 32 sepoy from the 3rd Sikhs in place of furlough men not returned. Marching-out Strength.

On the 29th of June the Regiment entrained in two trains at Kushalgarh and arrived at Calcutta on the 6th of July having halted at Assansole for two days.

2nd Lt.
Costello.

On the 6th of July 2nd Lieutenant J. L. Costello joined the Regiment from the 5th Bengal Infantry.

Major T. E.
Scott.

On the 29th of June Major T. E. Scott, D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs, was attached to the Regiment temporarily for the expedition.

Capt. Kenrick.

On the 22nd of June Captain W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S., joined the Regiment as Medical Officer.

Lt. Dickinson.

On the 19th of July Lieutenant A. T. S. Dickinson joined the regiment at Hong-Kong from the 16th Madras Infantry.

Departure of
Right Wing
from Calcutta.

On the 6th of July the Right Wing under command of Major Dobbin embarked on the Hired Transport *Nawab*, and sailed the same afternoon, arrived at Taku anchorage on the 26th of July, there it embarked on a river steamer in which it went to Hsin Ho, the English landing stage, and on the 28th sailed to Tientsin.

Departure of
Left Wing.

On the 7th of July the Head Quarters and Left Wing embarked on the Hired Transport *Warora* and reached Tientsin on the 29th of July. The only casualties on the voyage were two mules.

Taku roads.

In Taku roads were assembled a vast concourse of battleships and smaller war vessels of all the different contingents. A sight probably never to be seen again.

Halt at Tient-
sin.

The Regiment halted at Tientsin till the 4th of August, whilst preparations were made for the advance on Peking. The great difficulty was carriage, and finally arrangements were made for most of the stores to be sent up the Pei Ho as far as Tangchow, from which place the final advance on Peking was made.

During this time troops were daily arriving. The Russian and Japanese contingents were complete. The English and United States' contingents were

nearly so, but few troops of the other contingents were present. The great want was cavalry and when it arrived, the horses were so soft from the voyage that they were of little use.

The position and numbers of the Chinese Army were fairly well known and the Japanese made two or three reconnaissances to verify the information received. Finally it was found that their position was at Peytsang, about ten miles west on the Pei Ho, strongly entrenched and owing to inundations hard to attack except from the south across the river which was bridged at Peytsang only.

1900.
Position of
Chinese Army.

The plan of attack adopted was that the Japanese, English and United States' forces should advance along the right bank of the Pei Ho, and the Russians and other small contingents along the railway line north of the river. The heavy artillery being posted near the Hsiku arsenal and shelling the position from there.

Plan of attack.

The English contingent marched on the 4th of August to Hsiku arsenal and bivouacked behind a high embankment that night.

March to
Hsiku.

The Regiment was part of the 1st Brigade commanded by Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart. This consisted of the 7th Rajputs, 1st Sikhs and 24th Punjab Infantry (the fourth Regiment the 26th Baluchis not having yet arrived).

1st Brigade
C. F. F.

The Regiment marched out under Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock. Strength: Eight British officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, Major Dobbin, Major Barratt, D.S.O., Major Scott, D.S.O., Lieutenant Bainbridge, Lieutenant Knapp, 2nd Lieutenant Costello, Captain Kenrick, I.M.S. 12 native officers and five hundred rank and file.

Marching-out
strength from
Tientsin.

Attack on
Peytsang.

On the 5th of August the Brigade fell in at 2 A.M., and after waiting two hours till the Japanese contingent had taken its place in advance, it moved off under cover of the embankment. At 5 A.M. it came under a heavy rifle and artillery fire. The original intention had been for the Japanese to move on and envelop the enemy's right, the English to attack the centre and the Americans the left. The brunt of the fighting would have fallen on the English troops, which were to have been led by the 1st Sikhs. But owing to the Chinese attacking the Japanese as they passed their left flank, the Japanese swung round to their right, and the English and United States' troops became a second line. About 5-30 A.M. the regiment was ordered to advance and reinforce the Japanese. It was difficult to know what was going on as the advance was principally through millet crops fourteen feet high and the consequence was that the regiment was soon split up into detachments and got divided. At 10 A.M. the position was carried by the Japanese and the regiment having assembled marched through Peytsang and halted till 3 P.M. The casualties in the regiment were: 1 Naik killed, 1 Subadar and 1 Lance-naik slightly wounded, 1 Havildar, 1 Lance-naik and 1 Sepoy severely wounded. Not a shot had been fired by the regiment.

In the afternoon the regiment and two squadrons of the 1st Bengal Lancers moved out and bivouacked $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west on the railway line. Here it was found that we were in touch with the Russians whose pickets dressed in white were visible to our front. The Chinese had been defeated at every point and had finally made a hasty retreat. The want of cavalry was now badly felt, a brigade now would

have been invaluable. The general impression was that the Chinese would make a stand at Yangtsan, but the information was not very reliable and it was thought that as they had lost heavily at Peytsang they might be too demoralized to stand again. The Japanese had lost 300 killed and wounded and the Chinese had probably lost the same.

On the 6th of August the regiment marched at 6 A.M., the two squadrons 1st Bengal Lancers moving on to reconnoitre. On the march to-day the Japanese advanced by the right bank of the river, the English and United States by the left bank; English nearest the river but in line with the United States troops. A few French troops were also on this side, but they did not arrive in time for the fight. In advance were some Russian Cossacks and a few Japanese cavalry. About four miles from Yangtsan information was received that it was held and on arriving on some sand hills 5,000 yards off, the position and troops could be clearly seen, also Russian, Japanese and 1st Bengal Cavalry picquets in front which were drawing the enemy's fire. The Russians had advanced to within 400 yards of the enemy's right but could go no further, and it was necessary quickly to reinforce them.

1900.
Yangtsan

The 1st Sikhs and 14th Regiment, U. S. A., formed the firing line and the 24th Punjab Infantry and Welsh Fusiliers formed the English second line. The day was a very hot one and no water was procurable, so the troops were tired and thirsty before they advanced. The leading companies extended to ten places interval and the Regiment advanced in five lines. Soon after starting the American regiment began to close to the left and and the two

regiments finally became mixed together all along the line.

The English battery No. 12 Royal Field Artillery took up a position on the left and was afterwards joined by two Russian batteries, the U.S.A. battery taking up position on the right. The Chinese had about 18 guns in action, and under fire of these and of the Chinese troops lining the railway embankment and village the advance was made over a sandy plain from three thousand to four thousand yards long with a few high crops interspersed about it. The advance was a rapid one and the Chinese did not wait to be charged but left their position and retired on Yangtsan through the high crops.

The 1st Sikhs and 14th regiment, U. S. A., charged together and cleared the whole position, the second line coming up about four hundred yards behind them. The British and American forces halted short of the Railway Bridge and the Russians took up the pursuit.

The total number of killed and wounded at Yangtsan in the British forces were: Killed, 6, wounded, 42, of which the regiment lost 4 sepoy killed, 1 officer, 2nd Lieutenant Costello dangerously wounded; three sepoy dangerously wounded, 14 sepoy severely wounded, 3 sepoy slightly wounded. It will thus be seen that the brunt of the fighting fell on the 1st Sikhs.

Despatches.
Sir A. Gaselee.

In Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee's despatch No. 36-S., dated the 19th of August 1900, published in the *London Gazette* dated the 6th of November 1900, the names of the following officers are mentioned for distinguishing themselves at Yangtsan :—

Major T. E. Scott., D. S. O., 1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge, 1st Sikh Infantry.

On the 7th the allies halted to bring up supplies and sent back the wounded by boat.

On the 8th the march was continued. The Japanese in advance, the Russians next, then the United States' Army, and the English Army, brought up the rear. This order was maintained till the arrival of the forces at Tangchow on the 12th of August. Tangchow.

A conference was there held and it was decided to send forward strong reconnoitring forces on the 13th to concentrate on a line about 5 miles from Peking on the 14th, and attack on the 15th. The positions of the several forces were assigned, the Japanese on the right, then the Russians, Americans, and on the extreme left the English. On the 14th, however, owing to the Russians moving ahead and attacking the city, sudden orders were issued to move at 1-30 A.M., and at 3-30 A.M. the force marched. The day was hot, the roads were bad, and led through high millet crops. As the attack of the Japanese and Russians had commenced before our arrival at the Shahua Gate of the Chinese city at 1 P.M., the Chinese troops had been drawn northwards to the wall of the Tartar city, consequently the English force led by the 7th Rajputs and 24th Punjab Infantry with the 1st Sikhs in reserve entered the city without opposition. The 7th Rajputs were then ordered to cover the right flank and the 24th Punjab Infantry was ordered to take the Temple of Heaven and the 1st Sikhs thus became the leading regiment. Information had been previously received from our Minister Sir Claude Macdonald that a hundred and fifty yards of the Tartar city wall, over the sluice gate leading into Advance on Peking and attack on entry.

Relief of legations.

the Chinese city, was held by the legations. Sir Alfred Gaselee, therefore, taking his escort which was given by the 1st Sikhs and also fifty more men under Major Scott, moved off and entered the legations by this gate about 3 P.M. The rest of the force marched on and turned up the street leading to the Chinmen, having a slight skirmish on the way with some of the enemy.

The gate was found closed and blocked, but the block-house over it was in ruins. The Chinese were holding the wall west of the gate. Here we had to stop for about an hour when a party of 18 men ran along the wall from the Legation and opened the side gate and so allowed the 1st Sikhs, Bland's maxims and some dismounted men of the 1st Bengal Lancers to enter.

Lieutenant Bainbridge entered first and collecting some men ascended the wall and commenced driving the Chinese back from the position they held on it. Twice the Chinese inside the Tartar city attacked the gate, the second time they lost about fifty men, and then commenced to retire precipitately from the positions they held along the west of the Legations. A heavy fire was brought to bear on them from rifles and maxims.

After about an hour the 1st Sikhs were assembled and marched down Legation Street, through the Russian Legation to the British Legation where the rest of the force which had entered by the sluice gate was found assembled.

The next two or three days were spent in clearing the Chinese troops out of the city.

On the 16th Lieutenant Knapp and a hundred rifles joined a mixed force which was sent to res-

cue the French garrison and Roman Catholic priests and convents at the Peytang Cathedral.

On the 19th of August the Head-Quarters of the Regiment moved to S. W. Qr., Tartar city. the Tartar city and remained there till the 27th of April 1901.

The following was the strength of the different contingents which took part in the advance on Peking :—

10,000	Japanese	with 24 guns.
4,000	Russians	with 16 guns.
3,000	British	with 12 guns.
2,000	U. S. A.	with 6 guns.
800	French	with 12 guns.
200	Germans.	
100	Austrians & Italians.	

Total 20,100 with 70 guns.

The time now was spent in housing the men and animals and preparing for the severe winter, also a very large amount of fatigue work was done in collecting stores, wood, &c., and numerous Boxer houses had to be visited and property had to be sent to the prize godown to prevent the Chinese looting them. The city was now divided up amongst the different contingents to allow of efficient policing.

On the 14th of September, an explosion of gunpowder took place at Tangchow, whilst it was being destroyed, and ten men of the regiment lost their lives and another was also burned slightly.

On the same day (14th of September) Captain Pa-Ta-Chu. Cooper and a detachment of 150 rifles joined in a combined move on Pa-Ta-chu, the place where the

Corps Diplomatique had their summer residences, which had been destroyed by the Boxers. A concentric attack was made on it by English, American, German and Japanese troops and the Boxers were quickly dispersed, a few being killed. The column returned on the 18th of September.

1900.
Triumphal
march through
the Forbidden
City.

On the 27th of August detachments from all the contingents paraded at the five bridges south of the forbidden city, and then marched through it. The regiment sent a detachment of two British officers, two native officers and fifty rank and file.

On the 2nd of October the detachment from Tientsin joined head-quarters.

Paoting Fu
Expedition.

On the 12th of October a detachment of four British officers and two hundred rank and file under Major Dobbin marched with an expedition to Paoting Fu. The force consisted of French, German, Italian and British troops. The Peking column being under the command of Sir Alfred Gaselee. The object of the expedition was to release some Europeans and punish the officials principally implicated in some murders. This was successfully done and the expedition returned to Peking on the 6th of November.

On the 15th of October a detachment of one British officer and sixty rank and file was sent to garrison the Summer Palace. On the 20th of November this was increased to ninety and on the 12th of December to a hundred and ten men.

Capt. Davies
Lt. Campbell.

On the 16th of November Captain C. H. Davies 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant H. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides and a draft of two native officers and ninety-eight rank and file joined from India including one native officer, three non-commissioned officers of the 4th Sikhs and one native officer of the 3rd Sikhs.

On the 21st instant, Captain C. H. Davies, two native officers and eighty-eight rank and file left for Matao and remained there till the 24th of May 1901.

Orders were received at the Depôt in the end of November to raise a hundred extra recruits for the Regiment. 1901.
Depôt to enlist
100 extra men.

The cold during the winter months was very intense, the thermometer at night being sometimes at zero. Fire-places and stoves were placed in all the barracks and cooking-ranges were built and washing-houses also, for the men. Coal was used instead of wood and in a short time the men preferred cooking with it. The cold months were from November to February, all this time snow lay on the ground.

The health of the men was excellent, much better than in India. They received extra food and extra clothing which may have accounted for this to a certain extent.

There was an absence of malarial fever and pneumonia and Northern China appears to be a healthy country.

On the 27th of April 1901 the head-quarters of the regiment marched to the Summer Place No. II Double Company being left in Peking for duty. Hd.-quarters to
Summer Palace.

On the 13th of June the head-quarters marched to Peking and encamped in the Temple of Heaven, the Peking detachment marched into camp on the 14th. Hd.-quarters to
Peking.

On the 13th of June, Captain Kenrick, I. M. S., left to join his own regiment, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant J. N. Walker, I. M. S., joined the regiment. Capt. Kenrick,
I. M. S. & Lt.
Walker, I. M. S.

On the 15th of June, the regiment proceeded by train to Hsinho and there embarked on three ships which reached Wei-Hai-Wei on the 17th, 18th and 21st Departure for
Wei-Hai-Wei.

of June. Here the regiment went into camp and although it was the month of June, it was quite cool and pleasant.

On the regiment leaving the 1st Brigade China Field Force the following order was published by Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart.

In wishing the 1st Sikhs farewell and a pleasant and safe voyage to India, Major-General Sir Norman Stewart cannot allow them to leave without thanking Colonel Pollock, the officers, British and native, and all ranks for the loyal manner in which they have always performed their duties both in the Field and Quarters. The conduct of the Regiment has been excellent and every man can look back to his stay in China with pride; to have had the Regiment under his command will always be referred to by General Stewart with similar pride.

On the 8th of July, Captain Cooper and 'F' company embarked on the Hired Transport *Mathra* for Calcutta, and reached Kohat on the 6th of August.

1901.
Departure for
India.

On the 16th of July the rest of the regiment embarked on the Hired Transport *Hai Ching* and arrived at Calcutta on the 4th of August and on the 16th of August arrived at Kohat.

In the *London Gazette* of May 14th, 1901, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee's despatch No. 198-S., dated the 17th of January 1901 was published. The following extracts are noted:—

"Lieutenant Bainbridge was the first to occupy this bridge (the one leading to the Chinmen) with a small party of the 1st Sikhs and he remained in an exposed position holding a Union Jack to attract the notice of the Legation defenders occupying a portion of the wall to the east who for a short time failed to recognize our men and were firing on them."

"The 1st Sikhs maintained their previous high reputation."

1st SIKHS.

"Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock is an officer of high merit. His regiment under his leading distinguished itself at Yangtsun and at the taking of Peking.

"Captain and Brevet-Major W. C. Barratt, D.S.O.
Captain H. A. Cooper.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge.

Subadar-Major Hira Singh."

In the *London Gazette* of the 23rd of July 1901 the following rewards were given for the operations in China :—

To be Brevet-Colonel with effect from the 29th of November 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge, Indian Staff Corps.

To be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Captain and Brevet-Major T. E. Scott, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

By G. G. O. No. 659, dated the 19th of July 1901, Subadar-Major Hira Singh was promoted to the First Class of the Order of British India for his services in China.

The following were the total casualties during the 1901.
campaign :— Casualties.

Killed in action ...	...	...	5
Died of wounds ...	...	...	1
Killed accidentally (due to an explosion) ...			10
Wounded severely ...	...	...	19
Wounded slightly ...	...	...	7
Wounded severely (1 British officer) ...			1
Entries into hospital ...	...	...	296

Extra rations.

The following extra rations, in addition to the ordinary Field Service rations, were issued to fighting-men and followers :—

Fighting men.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, daily.

22nd September 1900, an extra issue of meat, weekly.

2nd of October 1900, two extra issues of meat, weekly.

Followers.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, daily.

2nd of October 1900, two extra issues of meat weekly.

13th of November, 1900, Fighting-men's rations to all followers (3 issues of meat weekly inclusive).

This was stopped on the 14th of April 1901.

1901.

Owing to the severe cold of North China the Extra clothing, following extra clothing was also issued :—

Fighting-men.

- 1 British warm-coat.
- 1 Canadian coat.
- 1 pair of puttu gloves.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pair of warm stockings.
- 1 pair of large boots.
- 2 blankets.
- 1 pair of warm drawers.
- 1 serge blouse.
- 1 pair serge pyjamas.

Followers.

- 1 pair of boots in lieu of shoes.
- 1 poshteen.
- 1 pair of puttu gloves.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pair of warm stockings.
- 1 pair of large boots.
- 2 blankets.

1 pair of drawers.

During the time the regiment had been in China the following orders were issued :—

NOVEMBER 1900, GYMNASTICS.

Gymnastics.

One Instructor per regiment on Rs. 3 per mensem.

One Assistant Instructor per regiment on ... Rs. 2 „ „

MARCH 1901. SCHOOLS.

Schools.

An English Schoolmaster on Rs. 25 per mensem.

Allowance for books. Rs. 15 „ „

MARCH 1901. SIGNALLING ALLOWANCES.

1901.
Signalling.

One Instructor on Rs. 4 per mensem.

One Assistant Instructor Rs. 2-8 „ „

Seven signallers on each Re. 1 „ „

The following remarks were made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the Inspection Report of the regiment for 1900-01 :—

“An excellent report, very creditable to Colonel Pollock and his officers.

Depôt

Satisfactory.”

During September and October, the majority of the Labana Sikhs were transferred to the newly raised 48th Bengal Pioneers. Their transfer was a loss to the regiment as they have always been well conducted in peace and are also excellent soldiers ; but as it was for their benefit to go to a class company regiment, they were allowed to go. Subadar Mehtab Singh was made Subadar-Major ; Havildar Gurmukh Singh, Subadar ; Havildar Labh Singh, Jemadar ; and Naik Lehna Singh, Drill Havildar. The Officer Commanding the 48th Pioneers wrote that they were the best men transferred to him and so received more than their share of promotion.

Labana Sikhs
transferred to
the 48th Bengal
Pioneers.

1 Subadar, 3 Havildars, 3 Naiks, 14 Sepoys were transferred to 48th Bengal Pioneers and 1 Sepoy to 46th B. I.

Clerk Gungadin retires on Pension.

In November, Gungadin, who had been a clerk in the regiment since 1853, retired on a pension of Rs. 10 specially granted him by the Secretary of State for India for his loyal service during that long period. His departure was felt by the whole regiment. His straightforward and honest way of working having gained him the admiration of all ranks.

Increase of Officers to twelve.

By Indian Army Circulars, cl. 130 of 1900, the strength of British officers was raised to twelve.

Lee-Metford Rifles.

On the 21st of May 1900 Lee-Metford rifles were issued to the Regiment.

1901.
P. F. F. Jubilee.

In March 1900, a Jubilee of the Punjab Frontier Force was held, to which all old comrades were asked. Of the Regiment twelve retired native officers and about 43 non-commissioned officers and men came and stayed about a week, during which time they were guests of the regiment and all their travelling expenses were paid. During the week races and games took place for the men, the Regiment winning the football tournament.

The system of Wing Commanders were abolished and Double Company Commanders were introduced instead.

1st Double Company	Commander	Major Dobbin.
2nd	" "	Major Barratt,
		D.S.O.
3rd	" "	Capt. Burne.
4th	" "	Capt. Cooper.

Officers who had been wing commanders were not to have their staff pay altered, but other officers were to receive as follows:—

1st D. C. C.	Rs. 250	Contingent allowance	Rs. 42-8
2nd D. C. C.	200	"	" 42-8
3rd D. C. C.	125	"	" 42-8
4th D. C. C.	125	"	" 42-8

In consequence of this order C. Company Khattaks and E. Company Dogras were exchanged places.

This made No. 1 D. C. A	Company	Manjha Sikhs.
	B	" Malwa Sikhs.
No. 2 D. C. C	"	Dogras.
	D	" Panjabi Mahomedans.
No. 3 D. C. E	"	Khattaks.
	F	" Khattaks.
No. 4 D. C. G	"	Manjha Sikhs.
	H	" Manjha Sikhs.

By Indian Army Circulars, clause 97 of 1901, the strength of the British officers of Native Infantry regiments in the 1st Army Corps was raised to 13. Increase of Officers in 1st Army Corps.

Prize money was granted to the regiments who took part in the relief of Peking in the following shares, each share equalling twenty-seven dollars:—

Field Officer	7 shares.
Captain	6 "
Subaltern	5 "
Native Officer	4 "
Non-commissioned officer	2 "
Native Soldier	1 "
" Follower	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

On *batta* being granted to the troops in China by G. G. O. No. 274, of 4th April 1902, all ranks receiving gratuities had to return their share of prize money. China Batta & Prize money.

By G. G. O. No. 837 of 1901, the official designation of the regiment was changed to "1st Sikhs."

On the 31st of December 1901, Second Lieutenant Shea was appointed to the regiment, but was ordered to remain with the 1/4th Gurkhas, to which regiment he had been attached in China.

THE END OF PRESENT ISSUE.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX II—(concluded).
Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy.

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Nalk	Ganda Singh	Wounded	10th June 1897	Maizar (Tochi Valley)	Attack on Political Officer's escort	..
Lee-Nalk	Kanan Singh	Do, severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Sepoy	Ganes Singh	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Sahib Singh	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Prem Singh	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Ganda Singh	Do, slight	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Guram Singh	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Nawab Khan	Do, severe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Sepoy.	Labhi Singh	Do, slight	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Makhmal	Do, severe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Rasan Khan	Do, slight	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Badrulah Khan	Do, severe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Basawa Singh A.	Killed in action between Jandola and Sarwakai	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Bur Singh H.	Do, do, do	23rd July 1899	....	When on advance guard	..
Do.	Chur Singh A.	Do, do, do	28th July 1899	....	Ditto	..
Sub-Major	Shir Dial E.	Severely wounded	28th July 1899	....	Ditto	..
Lee-Nalk	Hira Singh H.	Slightly wounded	5th August 1900	Pai-Tsang, China	In the action of Pai-Tsang	..
Do.	Gopi Singh E.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Azad Khan F.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Sepoy	Sowar Khan D.	Slightly wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Hakim Singh A.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
2nd Lieut	T. L. Cosello	Killed	6th August 1900	Yang-Tsun, China	In the action of Yang-Tsun	..
Lee-Nalk	Samuel F. G.	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Sepoy	Faris Singh	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Misali Mirbad	Do, do, do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Dharm Singh B.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Inar Singh A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Man Singh B.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Mobin Khan C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Shahi Beg O.	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Avur Khan	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Phull	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Dadan Khan	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Muhammed Khan D.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Abulla D.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Rajwadi D.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Samundar Khan D.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Munshi E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Said Ali F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.	Asmat F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..
Do.						Dead in Hospital, Teus- 6th 11th Aug. 1900.

APPENDIX IV.

Stations and absences on Service of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Station.	Date of Arrival.		Date of Departure.	FIELD SERVICE.
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	28th December 1899	..	19. Recort Mr. Urday, British Commissioner, Kurum Valley, August to December 1899.
Edwardesbad	..	29th December 1899	..	20. Surprise of Shindand, 17th and 18th November 1899.
Dera Ismail Khan	..	10th April 1899	..	21. Wing to Zhib Valley Expedition, 20th October 1899 to 13th December 1899.
Kohat	..	3rd January 1900	..	22. British Field Force, 11th December 1899 to 8th April 1899.
				23. Tochi Valley including service with Tochi Field Force 1897, 10th March 1896 to 1st February 1898.
				24. Shahur Valley from 6th March 1899 to 26th December 1899 (1 Wing).
				25. China Field Force, 26th June 1900 to 16th August 1901.

APPENDIX V.

List of Subadar-Majors of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Name.	From	To	Class.	REMARKS.
Bir Sing	1st July 1899	5th September 1891	..	..
Nawab Khan	6th September 1891	31st March 1894	Lohana, Sikh	..
Jabar Khan	1st April 1894	30th April 1895	Sagri, Khattak	..
Shivchoukar Singh	1st May 1895	15th January 1897	Mohmand	..
Hira Singh	16th January 1897	9th May 1902	Rajput, Oadh	..
Prem Singh	10th May 1902	....	Jat Sikh Manjha	..
			Jat Sikh Matwai	..

APPENDIX VII.

Return of all ranks who have received rewards for distinguishing service in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 31st December 1901.

Rank.	Name.	Reward.	Date.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Major	H. O. P. Rice	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	22nd November 1879	In recognition of his services during the Jawaki Campaign, 1877-1878.	G. G. O. No. 229 of 1880.
Major	A. G. Ross	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	22nd November 1879	For services in Afghan War, 1878-1879.	G. G. O. No. 1342 of 1879.
Subadar-Major	Jamaidin	2nd Class Order of British India	1st April 1881	....	G. G. O. No. 265 of 1882.
Colonel	A. G. Ross	Order of the Bath as an additional member of the Military Order 3rd Class (G. B.)	21st June 1887	....	G. G. O. No. 998 of 1887.
Subadar-Major	Jamaidin	1st Class Order of British India	16th December 1887	....	G. G. O. No. 913 of 1888.
Subadar-Major	Bir Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	13th January 1890	....	G. G. O. No. 880 of 1890.
Subadar-Major	Nawab Khan	2nd Class Order of British India	12th August 1893	....	G. G. O. No. 847 of 1894.
Subadar-Major	Narayan Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	10th June 1897	For services at Malabar	G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897.
Subadar-Major	Hira Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	18th August 1897	....	G. G. O. No. 1256 of 1897.
Captain	W. C. Barrett	Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 2nd class	1st June 1897	For active and distinguished services before the enemy during the operations in the mainland of Zanzibar.	G. G. O. No. 115 of 1898.
Subadar	Bahadur Ali	Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 3rd Class	1st June 1897		
Captain	W. H. Maunling	Brevet-Major	24th June 1898	In recognition of his services against Chief Mpsini during the operations in B. O. Africa and North Rhodesia 1898.	G. G. O. No. 174 of 1899.
Captain	W. C. Barrett	Distinguished Service Order	25th January 1899	For service in Mombassa and British East Africa when in command of Indian Contingent.	London Gazette of 11th Oct. 1897. G. G. O. No. 171 of 1899.
Major	W. H. Manning	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	4th October 1899	In recognition of his services in the recent operations in B. O. Africa.	G. G. O. No. 1180 of 1899.
Lieut-Colonel	J. A. H. Pollock	Brevet-Colonel	29th November 1900	For service in China.	London Gazette of 25rd July 1901.
Major	T. E. Scott	Companion of the Indian Empire	23rd July 1901		Ditto.
Captain	W. F. Bambridge	Distinguished Service Order	29th November 1900		Ditto.
Subadar-Major	Hira Singh	1st Class Order of British India	19th July 1901		G. G. O. No. 659 of 1901.

APPENDIX VIII.

Permanent Commandants of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
Captain Hodgson	.. .. 10th December 1846	.. .. 23rd November 1850	Brigadier, Punjab Irregular Force.
Captain Johnston	.. .. 23rd November 1850	.. .. 29th November 1851	Never joined.
Captain Gordon	.. .. 29th November 1851	.. .. 23rd March 1860	Died on furlough, March 1860.
Captain Campbell	.. .. 23rd March 1860	.. .. 1st April 1876	On retirement from the service.
Major Rice	.. .. 2nd April 1876	.. .. 5th May 1885	On completion of tenure of command.
Col. Ross	.. .. 11th May 1885	.. .. 10th May 1892	On completion of tenure of command.
Major Denning	.. .. 11th May 1892	.. .. 10th May 1894	Transferred to 26th P. I.
Major Bunny	.. .. 11th May 1894	.. .. 10th June 1897	Killed in action at Mairaz.
Major Pollock	.. .. 15th June 1897	.. ..	—

APPENDIX IX.

*Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief. Head Quarters Simla, 22nd
September 1849. By the Most Noble
the Governor-General of India,
Simla, 15th September 1849.*

Page 542—Intimation having been made to the Governor-General that statements were in wide circulation imputing to the 1st Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry disloyal conduct, and manifestations of a spirit of disaffection, His Lordship deemed it right that these statements should be subjected to examinations.

For that purpose, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was requested to assemble a Court of Inquiry at Hosheypore to investigate the conduct of that regiment, which was alleged to have conspired against its Officers and against the State during the late war.

The Court, of which Brigadier Wheeler, C. B., was President, have now submitted their proceedings.

From the evidence given before the Court, and from the documents there produced, it appears that there did not at any time exist in the 1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry a spirit of disaffection either towards the State or towards their own Officers; and that therefore the statements which have been made to the effect that such spirit of disaffection did prevail are without foundation.

The Governor-General desires to give publicity to this result of the proceedings of the special Court of Inquiry in justice to the officers and men of a corps, which during the late war, in the face of strong temptation, and under circumstances of great peculiarity, behaved with gallantry when serving against their own countrymen in the field, and faithfully and cheerfully performed every duty to the Government which it serves.

(Sd.) J. T. STUART, COLONEL,

Secretary to the Government of India
Military Department, with the
Governor-General.

Call No.

356.10934

SIK/IND

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Accession No.

14016

Title History of the 1st Sikh
Infantry(1846-1886)

Author

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ONLY